WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.

No subscription received for less than 12 months.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year,

Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.

All letters on business connected with this office must be addressed [post paid] to A. L. PRICE.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at the very night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 9 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at last night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Waccamaw, &c. is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 2 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 6 P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M. and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL. Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Creed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

B. S. ASHE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan 26, 1849—20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT,

DAVIS'S WHARF,

South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. A. GWYER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERS TO

B. N. Disbrow, Esq., New York.
Robt G. Rankin, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.

October 6, 1848.

WM. H. LIPPITT.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUGGIST,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent

[illegible]

J. T. ASHE

(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH.)

AUCTIONEER

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.

September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,

INSPECTOR OF

TIMBER AND LUMBER.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

October 13, 1848—[5-y

T. F. ROBESON,

INSPECTOR OF

TIMBER and LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Dec 22, 1848—[13-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.

M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick and Duplin Counties.

apt 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

IN

CLOTHING,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

TO TIMBER AND LUMBER MAKERS.

The undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line. THOS H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE.

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Sept. 22, 1848. 2-6m

Notice.

THE subscriber has opened an office in Parsley's block on Water St., for the transaction of a general Commission Business. Proper attention will be paid to the sale of merchandise of any kind, as well as to the sale or shipment of any of the products of the country; and the usual advances made when desired, on consignments for sale or for shipment to my friends at the North. I have a good Naval Store yard and Warehouse, remote from the danger of fire and will make charges very moderate, where persons may desire store temporarily. W. O. JEFFREYS.

May 5th, 1848.—[31tf

NOTICE.

B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.

☞ Shop near Messrs. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Still-yard.

September 22, 1848—[2-tf

COOPER'S ISINGLASS.

THE above article is the best in use for making JELLIES. They can be made in the warmest weather without any difficulty, perfectly stiff and transparent, and when flavored with the extracts of Vanilla, Damask Rose, Lemon and Nutmeg, Rose, Peach or Orange flower water, they are unsurpassable. The above articles are for sale by

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.

GEORGE W. DAVIS.

October 16, 1846

Wilmington Journal.

BY A. L PRICE. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

VOL. 5.---NO. 24. | WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1849. | WHOLE NO. 232.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One quare one insertion,			$ 50
do. do. 2	insertions,		75
do. do. 3	do.		1 00
do. do. 3	month without change,		3 00
do. do. 6	do.	do. do.	4 50
do. do. 12	do.	do. do.	8 00
do. do. 6	do. renewed weekly,		12 00
do. do. 12	do.	do. do.	20 00

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $300

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonderful and blessing of the Age!

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known: it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, hastening towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

Consumption Cured.—*Chronic and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c. have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

W. M. RUSSELL 65 Catherine st.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not walk, the pain was so great. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Westchester county: *Fordham, August 13, 1847.*

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits; we tried almost every thing for her, but without success at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipient Consumption, [illegible] Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Piles, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Gravel, Dropsy, Dimness of Sight, Headache, Sore Throat, Dysentery, Jaundice, Colic, Female Obstructions, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervousness, Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Bladder, Female Irregularities, Pain in the Back and Side, Whites, Nervous Affections, Universal Lassitude of the System, Female Complaints, Nervousness of the stomach and bowels, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Widows and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to females, and for many years has found this medicine invaluable for the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It purifies the whole system, renews it, and by gently but surely removing the impurities of the body, does not, by restraining as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flashes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder or soap*. If there is no fire in the bodily circulation, there is no beauty. Snow-drifts on the driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern and especially the spanish ladies are so much admired. Ladies in the north who live in a little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexion, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *Great Remedy for Females*, &c. &c. and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complaints of women, word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended theirs, although previously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution.

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles, and took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. H. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; F. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O.; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.
June 23, 1848—[41-1y

WHISKEY, PORK, BACON, &c

20 bbls. N. O. Rectified Whiskey; 2 do back country Rye Whiskey; 5 do N. E. Rum; 5 do Gin; 5 do Brandy; 5 qr. casks Malaga Wine; 6,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon—Sides and Hams; 30 bbls Mess Pork; 10 do, Prime do; 20 do Canal Flour. For sale by W. L. SMITH.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*

July 14, 1848—[44-tf

MARBLE MONUMENTS
And Grave Stone Agency.

THE subscribers are appointed Agents for one of the *best* and *most extensive* MARBLE YARDS in Connecticut, and will receive orders for Marble Monuments or Grave Stones, either lettered or not, which will be furnished at the shortest notice and most reasonable prices.

We have received a variety of patterns, various styles with the prices, which may be examined at any time.

J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors.

June 18, 1847 40-tf

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.
CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.

A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*

May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

To the Public.

I TAKE this method of informing the public that I now occupy the Livery Stables formerly occupied by Mr. H. R. NIXON, and solicit the patronage of the public generally. All persons who may favor me with a call, may rest assured that their horses will be promptly attended to, as I flatter myself that I have the best of Ostlers.

Also a large Lot for the accommodation of Drovers.

W. T. J. VANN.

April 23d, 1847.—[32tf

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, abut 300 yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE subscriber has on hand a large and general assortment of CARRIAGES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found, COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, CHARIOTEES, DUNHAMS, PHAETONS, BUGGIES, GIGS, SULKEYS, &c.

Also, *Harness* of every description.

All orders in the above line thakfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

ALSO—Saddles; Bridles; Martingales; Bits; Trunks; Carpet Bags, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold very low.

ISAAC WELLS.

January 12, 1849;

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6¼ to 8½ cents per lb: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.

Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,

WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.

ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHEARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.

Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

VARNISH.

Coach, Japan, and Copal Varnishes. Also, Paint, Varnish and Marking brushes always on hand, and for sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Owen Holmes and John R. Hawes, under the name of Holmes & Hawes, is this day dissolved.

JOHN R. HAWES.

Nov. 13th, 1848—[10

WHITE LEAD.

Pure Extra and No. 1, a large lot. Also, Chrome green, dry and in oil; Chrome yellow, Spanish brown, Venetian red, &c. &c. For sale by W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, a large and well selected assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds.* Also, a small quantity of *Grass Seed.* Warranted fresh. For sale by Wm. H. LIPPITT,
J26] Druggist and Chemist.

SUGAR & COFFEE.

15 bags Laguyre Coffee; 10 bags Rio Coffee
10 bbls Sugar, at the old stand of
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY."

Harness, Trunk, and Saddle
MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently returned from the North, where he laid in a full and complete stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c. &c., of the latest and most improved styles, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line. From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers.—He has, and will keep, a constant supply of

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Collars, Riding and Wagon Whips, Bitts and Spurs, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Trunks, &c. &c.,

and every other article usually kept in establishments of the kind, all of which will be warranted to be of the best materials and workmanship, and sold on moderate terms for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers.

REPAIRING of every description promptly attended to. Coaches and Carriages trimmed in a neat and substantial style.

Medical Bags, Cushions of every description, and all other articles usually manufactured in establishments of the kind, made to order.

Persons wishing to purchase RIDING VEHICLES, would find it to their interest to give him a call. JOHN J. CONOLEY.

April 28, 1848

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.

THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of FALL and WINTER GOODS.

Superfine Broad Cloths;	Men's silk shirts;
Pilot and Beaver do	do Gansey's over-shirts
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	do net shirts & drawers
Blue, black and gray Sattinetts,	do Saxony Wool shirts and drawers;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	Superfine bed Blankets;
Linseys and Kerseys;	Negro do do
Bl'k satin silk Velvet and other Vestings;	Horse do
Cravats and Scarfs;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
White, red, and yellow Flannel, a large supply;	Table & birdeye Diapers;
Rough and Ready Coats;	8-4 brown damask do
Sack and Over do	8-4 Damask Table Cloth;
Irish Linen & Lawns;	Cotton & Russia diapers;
Carpeting, a large supply;	A large supply of Looking Glasses;

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain & plaid bl'k Silks;	Black silk and worsted Fringe;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Colored silk do
Plaid Tarton's do	Silk and thread Buttons for Ladies dresses;
Cashmere de Cosse;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do de Lane;	Linen Cambric hdkfs;
Bombazine, large supply;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
French Robes;	Plaid & striped do
do Habbits;	Jaconet and Cambric
do Collars;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Worked Fronts;	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Ladies superfine colored Cashmere Hose;
Blue and figured do	do black do do
Silk Warp do	do do worsted do
Large superfine Thibet Shawls;	Black & white English silk Hose;
do woolen net do	do raw do
do Saxony woolen do	Children's worsted boots;
do waffle do	Black, white, and colored Cotton Hose;
Black Merino do	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Hoods;	1200 yards of Carpeting; 40 cases Boots and
Children's do	Shoes; 250 Umbrellas; which will be sold *very*
do Polka Coats;	*cheap.*
Muslin Skirts;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO

Wilmington, N. C., Sept 15, 1848—3-y

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.

THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:

Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac. do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca. do rhatany, do velerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Rasp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.

Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salacine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead. do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; ox silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Clickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water. Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olasanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.

Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.

German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassmin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassada oil, bears do., &c.

For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrnps, &c.

Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by

WM. H. LIPPITT,
e20 Druggist & Chemists.

BACK COUNTRY LIQUOR.

10 Bbls Apple Brandy; 10 bbls old Whiskey,
[Dec. 1] For sale by W L SMITH.

LAFAYETTE HOUSE.

THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders.* He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.

His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.

Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.

The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.

The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.

Students will be charged from the time of entrance.

No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.

Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 00
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.

Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.

Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!

THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.

Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.

He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.

ALSO; ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.

ALSO; HORSES SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.

Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct. 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.

THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.

KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C. February 11, 1848. [22-1y

FRUIT TREES, &c.

THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.

His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.

THOS. H. FENTRESS.

December 22, 1848—[15-1y

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

THE subscriber has determined, positively, to close his business in Wilmington in all this Spring, and offers his large stock of CROCKERY AND GROCERIES for sale at COST.

To any one desiring to enter into business, a good opportunity now offers for purchasing, on favorable terms, the entire stock in trade.

From this date, all sums under $50, cash on delivery; $50 and under $100, 60 days; $100 and under $200, 90 days; $200 and upwards, 4 and 6 months, for approved Notes.

His notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of Mr. JAMES BURCH, for immediate collection. J. H. ROTHWELL,

Jan 26, 1849.–[20tf] Crockery Warehouse.

TO THE RISING SUN.

See! how with thundering fiery feet
Sol's ardent steeds the barriers beat,
That bar their radient way;
Yoked by the circling hours they stand,
Impatient at the god's command
To bear the car of day.

See! led by Morn, with dewy feet,
Apollo mounts his golden seat,
Replete with sevenfold fire;*
While, dazzled by his conquering light,
Heaven's glittering host and awful night
Submissively retire.

See! clothed with majesty and strength,
Through sacred light's wide gate at length
The god exulting spring:
While lesser deities around,
And demon powers his praise resound,
And hail their matchless king!

Through the dark portals of the deep
The foaming steeds now furious leap,
And thunder up the sky.
The god to strains now turns his lyre,
Which nature's harmony inspire,
And ravish as they fly.

Ev'n dreadful Hyle's sea profound
Feels the enchanting conquering sound,
And boils with rage no more;
The World's dark boundary Tart'rus hears,
The life-inspiring strains reveres,
And stills its wild uproar.

And while through heaven the god sublime
Triumphant rides, see reverend Time,
Fast by his chariot run:
Observant of the fiery steeds,
Silent the hoary king proceeds,
And hymns

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, February 23, 1849.

☞We have just returned home from a visit to Sampson Court, and would be acting contrary to our feelings, were we to neglect, in view of our kind reception there, to tender our friends in Sampson County our best wishes for their prosperity and happiness in all time to come. We found our old patrons prepared to pay up old scores and wish the *Journal* "God speed." Our list was also considerably increased. Sampson County, Heaven bless you!

THE 22ND FEBRUARY.

This day, memorable for two of the most remarkable events in our history, the birth of Washington, and the battle of Buena Vista, will derive hereafter a local association of a highly interesting character.

The occasion was seized for the purpose of celebrating the opening of the new Rail Road to Manchester.

While we write the loud boom of the cannon, and the sounds of martial music, announce the fact that in presence of a large number of citizens of both sexes, the first spadeful of earth is being removed in the construction of the Manchester Road. That it may not prove a failure is the sincere wish of every patriotic heart. Honor to the public spirited citizens who have succeeded in pushing on the enterprize so far, under circumstances which might have caused others less enterprising to falter or despair. Never give up! Onward is the word! Onward until the rich productions of South Carolina and the western part of our own State are opened to our energy, and their citizens are crowding to our own Wilmington, to foster and encourage the indomitable enterprise of her citizens Onward until we have a port worthy of the State! Onward is the word from henceforth and forever, until the good old State is redeemed and assumes her proper place in this proud Confederacy!!

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

We rejoice that the position which, after some doubt, we have assumed with regard to the Internal Improvement question *by the State*, has been so fully appreciated and approved. While, as usual, we daily receive accessions to our list, and more recently, assurances of the increased esteem and confidence of our patrons, we have had but *one* letter from a subscriber to this paper, ordering its discontinuance, because, in view of the interests of the whole State, we have thought proper, in his own words, (which, by the way, carry rather a compliment than otherwise,) "to take such a stand in favor of Internal Improvements." All we have to say in reply is, that our friend is entitled to enjoy his own opinions; but if it is expected of us, that, for the paltry sum of three dollars—or, indeed, for any sum—we are to forfeit the same privilege, the sooner the withdrawal of his name had been directed the better. It would have contributed to our mutual good understanding to have known this before, but the occasion was never before presented. The publisher of a political paper has a very arduous duty to perform. He has to consult the views of his patrons, and, at the same time, many occasions may arise, in which the necessity of the case requires an expression of opinion before such an opportunity is had.—The Internal Improvement question was just one of them, and we admit that our course was taken not without hesitation. As far as our opportunities for observation extended, our views of the expediency of the measure—which had undergone a change—were corroborated and approved by our patrons, and, in particular, by those members of the party with whom we had the opportunity to converse. After consultation with them, and much deliberation, our position was taken. For the reasons stated in a former number, we thought the time had arrived when the party should pronounce in favor of that General System they had all along recommended.

We are just as much opposed as ever to the Internal Improvement of the States by the General Government, and we were and are especially opposed to the ruinous and extravagant local schemes heretofore adopted in this State. If the occasion should be presented, our friends will find that we are as ready and as willing to exert our poor capacities in defending the hostile position of our party to those measures as heretofore. But this question of Internal Improvement by the State, in its present form, is another affair. The Democrats deny the power to Congress, and why? Because, they allege, it is rightfully possessed only by each separate and individual State. Now, if Congress is not to exercise the power, and our citizens need assistance, who is to help them? The State, most assuredly. The question upon which differences have hitherto arisen, has been the *mode* and the *manner* in which the assistance has been given. No Democrat was ever so absurd as to deny the right and power of the State, nay, its imperative duty, to foster and encourage a *system*—(*as opposed* to a *sectional* partizan *scheme*)—of Internal Improvement by the State.

Our paper is about to go to press, and we have no time to say more, but we may again have occasion to allude to the subject. We have thought proper to make the above distinction with emphasis, because it seems to have been lost sight of by some with whom we have lately conversed.

PRESIDENT POLK.—It having been stated by the Washington papers that Mr. Polk and family intend visiting New Orleans at the expiration of his term of office, and presuming that he will pass through this place on his way, the Commissioners of Wilmington have appointed Messrs. James T. Miller, L. H. Marsteller, and J. G. Wright, a Committee to wait upon and request him to stop and partake of the hospitalities of the town.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—We return our thanks to Hon. Messrs. Venable and McKay, for interesting documents, and also for services rendered.

There was a rumor in Washington City, on the 19th, that difficulties were reported to exist between the United States and Spain, growing out of the conduct of Mr. Saunders; and it is said that, at the latest accounts, Mr. Bagby, the Minister to Russia, had not been presented to the Emperor.

☞The election for Constables of Wilmington has been advertised to take place on the 5th of March, at the Court-house.

MR. BENTON AND THE PROTOCOL.

During the debate which occurred in the Senate on the motion to print 20,000 copies of the President's Protocol Message, Mr. FOOTE is said to have charged Mr. BENTON with having conspired with certain leading Whig Senators to get up the movement for the purpose of embarrassing the Administration. He declared that he had the best of reasons for believing Mr. BENTON to be the individual who had solicited and procured the Protocol from the Mexican Minister at Washington, and intimated that this movement by Mr. BENTON was made with a view to conciliate favor with the new administration, and obtaining their good graces for himself and his adherents. Mr. FOOTE was, it may be, hasty in making the latter charge, but we regret our inability to find in the history of Mr. BENTON'S life anything which would entitle him to be considered superior to such an act of political meanness. We have the highest opinion of Mr. BENTON'S talents, which any of his friends or admirers have a right to expect, but it must be observed that he is by no means to be depended upon in any question, where his own opinions have not been diligently respected, or his extraordinary egotism and vanity consulted and appeased. Speaking of this affair, the *Southern Argus*, of the 15th instant, holds the following language:

"Mr Foote animadverted upon the course of Mr Benton with much freedom, and with deserved severity. We propose publishing the remarks of Mr Foote entire in our next paper. The honorable Senator is entitled to the thanks of the country, and of the Democratic party especially, for his boldness in exposing this heartless politician, and holding him up to the scorn of every honest man."

Should it be discovered that Mr. Benton has indeed been at the bottom of this ridiculous but annoying attempt to embarrass the present administration, no doubt can be entertained of the purposes he had in view, nor can there be found language too strong to condemn his meanness and duplicity. We think it very questionable, moreover, whether any man who, like Mr. Foote, enjoys in so much greater degree the confidence of the Democratic party, would make the assertion if he was unprepared with the proofs necessary to substantiate it. We have, indeed, fallen upon evil days! There is no public station, however high, which does not seem to expose the possessor to the failings and the crimes of the weakest of mankind. No public services, however meritorious, whose lustre may not be dimmed by the recklessness of the partizan or the dishonesty of the demagogue.

CALIFORNIA.

It will be seen from the interesting extracts we make, that the inhabitants of California are taking the law into their own hands; and even while we write, they may have relieved our Congress of the necessity of providing a government for them adequate to the protection of persons and property. A provisional government, it will be seen, is about to be organized This is exactly what we have all along predicted. It is in this way that, after all, the Federalists may succeed in their long-cherished design of limiting the boundaries of the Union. We think, that if through their action, this Congress, disregarding the often-repeated recommendation of the President, should adjourn without making some proper provision for the new territories, the question may yet arise with our citizens on the Pacific, whether they are not as fully competent to take care of their own concerns now, as their ancestors were before them, some century or so ago, under nearly similar circumstances.—Who can blame or censure the citizens of California, if impelled by the pressing necessities of their situation, they should think proper to take measures which may eventuate in the establishment of a separate and independent government? If we have any idea of preserving these valuable possessions, no time should be lost in extending over them the paternal protection of our laws and institutions. It is a dangerous thing to suffer them to make the discovery, that they can flourish as well, and perhaps better, as an ally, with all the dignity and importance of that relation, than as a dependency, remote from the parent country, and prospectively antagonistic in her commercial interests. The bold appropriation of the funds arising from customs and duties, exhibits in a very pointed and significant manner, that they are fully sensible of the neglect which the recommendation of the President and their interests have received from Congress, and that they are by no means to be regarded as advocates of allegiance, without the corresponding duties of protection. There are, it would seem from recent proceedings, men of sufficient capacity, ambition, and talent, among them, to conceive and direct the boldest designs. Should their anomalous condition much longer continue, those natural feelings of affection, upon which some people seem to rely with so much confidence, will be found to oppose a feeble barrier to the more urgent claims of interest and necessity, urged on and stimulated into action by a spirit of self-aggrandizement and ambition, which is just as likely to appear in California as in other countries. Should this be the unfortunate result to them and to us, the Democratic party at least will have the proud satisfaction of saying with truth—"Thou canst not say I did it!"

MELANCHOLY.—We are grieved to learn that Mr. Schenck, a member of Congress from the State of Ohio, of some promise, has actually committed *felo de se*, or become deranged. The report most probably originated in his motion in the House, on the 19th February, to cede back the territories of New Mexico and California, on condition that Mexico would release the twelve millions agreed upon to be paid under the treaty for the purchase money. The vote by which it was rejected, 194 to 10, will probably recall him to his senses.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We are indebted to the Publishers, and Mr. L. H. Pierce, for copies of "*Percy, or the Old Love and the New*," a novel of considerable interest and talent. To the lovers of this class of literature, we cannot recommend a more moral or entertaining work. For sale by L. H. Pierce.

Our thanks are eminently due for the *March* No. of Godey's Magazine, which, in all respects, sustains its former character. We have just looked over the engravings in this No., and are in wonder where Godey will find the artist who can enable him to sustain his reputation, and promises of still farther improvement in April

MICHIGAN.

The following resolutions contain the true doctrine upon the subject of territorial legislation. They were adopted at a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Marshall, in the State of Michigan, called for the purpose of ratifying the appointment of Gen. Cass to the Senate. It is well known that this was effected, notwithstanding the most violent opposition.—The opinions of Gen. Cass upon the subject of the Wilmot Proviso, are here distinctly reaffirmed. They were the same opinions upon which his friends urged his claims before the people of the South to the Chief Executive, chair: and that they have undergone no change, and were in fact the issues between him and his democratic opponents for the office he now holds, we are warranted in believing by the language of the resolutions themselves, and the object for which the meeting was called. It will be seen that, in refusing to sustain Gen. Taylor on the ground of his being altogether unsafe upon the Wilmot Proviso, the Democratic party were consistent not only with their ancient professions and creed, but we fear that it will also be found, that with cautious foresight, they predicted the unavoidable surrender he must make, of his own views and constitutional powers to the dictation of interested and venal politicians.—These resolutions may almost be regarded as the composition of Gen. Cass himself. They came from his friends, and those who are most likely to be acquainted with his opinons.—Where in all the mongrel letters of the old hero, can we find the same explicit and satisfactory declaration s?

Resolved, That the people of *Territories* are equally capable of governing themselves, of framing their own municipal laws, and regulating their own domestic markets, as the people of the *States;* that the general government of the United States is not the *creator*, but merely the *creature*, of the sovereign States, created for national purposes only, and with specified and limited powers; and that the power of exercising municipal authority over the people of either *States* or *Territories* touching their municipal regulations or domestic institutions, has never been *ceded* to the general government, is not a necessary incidental power thereof, and cannot therefore be rightfully exercised.

Resolved, That the *Wilmot Proviso*, so called, is one of the most absurd political *humbugs* of the day, and has been seized upon by such unprincipled, disappointed demagogues as Martin Van Buren, to distract and disorganize the democratic party, and is well calculated in the end to engender bitter political feuds, and to array the people of one section of the Union against the people of the other, without the least resulting benefit to the country, or to those in servitude.

COUNTING THE VOTES.—On Wednesday, 14th Feb'y, the votes for President and Vice President were counted in the Representatives' Hall at Washington, in presence of both Houses of Congress, and ZACHARY TAYLOR, and MILLARD FILLMORE, declared duly elected, with all the formalities. The spectacle was one which, though formal, and of course, can never be presented, without awaking feelings of deep interest. Thus every four years do the people of this happy country, without violence, or murmuring, accomplish a peaceful revolution, equally important and absorbing, with any which formerly, and even now, deluge other countries in blood, and convulse the whole framework of their social and political relations.

THE NEW CABINET.

The Cabinet making letter writers have been employing their wits lately in organizing a Cabinet for Gen. Taylor. The following list seems most likely to indicate the final result. Crittenden, it is understood, has refused any Cabinet appointment. Our informant gives Abbott Lawrence the place of Minister to England. He deserves something, for the knowing ones say, that Taylor's nomination cost him $100,000:—

Secretary of State—J. M. Clayton.
Secretary of War—Bailie Peyton.
Secretary of the Navy—T. B. King, or W. P. Mangum.
Secretary of the Treasury—Geo. Evans.
Attorney General—Reverdy Johnson.
Postmaster General—Caleb B. Smith.

And another "say-so" is, that Mr. George Evans will be Consul at Liverpool; in which case Truman Smith will be Secretary of the Treasury, if he wishes. Mr. A. Lawrence is named as Minister to England.

☞Anderson Village, S C, contains a population of 361 whites. There are in the village, 3 tailoring establishments, 6 dry goods stores, 3 boot stores, a jeweller, a carriage maker, nine lawyers, only *one* printing office, and not one book store!

BASE IMPOSTURE.—The public are cautioned against an abandoned woman, who is at present travelling through the Southern country, under various names, imposing on the credulity of the benevolent, by stories of her sufferings, sickness, and losses. We learn that a person of this description passed thro' Wilmington recently, and after succeeding in obtaining from some of our citizens a large amount of money, and board, lodging and attendance for some weeks, went on to Charleston, where, it is said, she was recognized, and made a full confession of her crimes.

DEATH IN PRISON.—We learn from our Clinton correspondent, that BRYAN SANDERS, who was charged with kidnapping Slaves from Johnston County last summer, died in the Sampson County Jail, on Sunday, the 11th inst., of inflammation of the bowels.

☞JUDGE MCLEAN, (Whig,) it is announced, has declined the nomination of United States Senator from Ohio.

☞MAJ. VAN NESS, for some months commandant at Fort Preble, died suddenly at Portland, Maine, on the 14th inst.

☞The New York Herald states that rumors have been in circulation for some days, but especially at Tammany Hall, that a reunion of the old hunkers and barnburners is about to be consummated.

"LET THEM COME."—We learn from Washington that Gen. McKay's bill for the coinage of Gold Dollars, has passed the House of Representatives by a very large majority.

LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY.—On the 3rd inst., the Legislature of Kentucky adopted, by a unanimous vote, 93 to 0, the following resolution, on the subject of the abolition of the slaves in that State:—

Resolved by the House of Representatives, That in the opinion of the representatives of the people of Kentucky, all schemes or plans for the general emancipation of the slaves of Kentucky, whether immediate or gradual, are unwise and impracticable, and that it is politic and prudent to avoid all agitation of this subject.

30TH CONGRESS—2ND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, February 14.—*Senate.*—In the Senate, after prayer and reading the journal,

Mr Allen moved that the Secretary of the Senate be directed to withdraw from the House of Representatives the bills passed yesterday by the Senate, granting to certain States the right of way through the public lands, with certain donations and grants, for canals and railroads. After some remarks from Mr. Allen, the motion was agreed to.

The Senate then, on motion, proceeded to the hall of the House of Representatives, to meet them in Convention, for the purpose of counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The Senators, immediately upon returning to their chamber, adjourned.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr Barrow, it was resolved that the Clerk inform the Senate that the House is ready to receive that body, to open and count the votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr Jones, of Tenn., (for his colleague Mr Johnson, who is sick,) asked leave to introduce a bill to give every poor man and every poor woman, the head of a family, a hundred and sixty acres of land, without money and without price. Objection was made.

Mr. Greely endeavored to introduce a resolution with reference to naturalization, and for the Judiciary committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what legislation is necessary to conform the laws thoroughly to the American doctrine, affirming the right of every man to migrate from his native land to some other, and in becoming a citizen of the latter to renounce all allegiance and responsibility to the former. Objection was made.

Mr. Sawyer asked, but did not obtain leave, to introduce a resolution, to have the flags and trophies captured in the war with Mexico, and now at West Point, deposited in the rotunda of the Capitol.

This gentleman, in referring to the counting of votes for President and Vice President, said that his democratic friends gave it up; they were perfectly satisfied with it, without a further count. This occasioned laughter.

Mr Cocke asked leave to offer a resolution, to admit the ladies to seats on the floor of the House This was objected to by

Mr Atkinson, who said that the company of the House was not fit for ladies.

Several other motions were made, but not acquiesced in.

The Senators, preceded by their officers, came into the hall, and took seats in front.—The Vice-President occupied the Speaker's chair, and the Speaker sat next to him.

The tellers (Mr Jefferson Davis, of the Senate, and Messrs. Barrow and McClelland of the House,) opened the certificates as they were handed to them by the Vice President. Finally the result was announced, viz:

The whole number of electors 290; of which 140 make a majority. The vote for Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, is 163; for Lewis Cass, 127; and the state of the vote for Vice President is—for Millard Fillmore, 163; for Wm. O. Butler, 127.

The Vice President, therefore, declared Zachary Taylor duly elected President, and Millard Fillmore duly elected Vice President of the United States, for four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1849.

The Senators then retired; the business which the two Houses having met to transact being concluded.

Mr Barrow, in further execution of the duties with which the committee were charged by the two Houses, offered the following resolution, which was adopted, unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of two members of the House be appointed by that body to join a committee of one member of the Senate, to be appointed by that body, to wait on Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, and inform him that he has been duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing with the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine; and also to wait on Millard Fillmore, of New York, and inform him that he has been duly elected Vice President of the United States for four years, commencing with the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.—*Senate.*—Mr. Rusk reported a bill providing for the payment of the travelling expenses of the delegation of the Chippewa Indians. The bill granting a pension to the widow of Col. Dix was discussed, and laid on the table by a vote of 24 to 26. The private calendar was then taken up. The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—A motion to reconsider the bill creating an Interior Department was laid on the table, and the bill was then passed.

The bill establishing a Board of Claims was rejected—the ayes and nays shewing 84 for and 98 against the measure.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 16.—*Senate.*—After transacting the usual morning business, the Senate took up for consideration the resolution offered some days ago by Mr Downs, that the Senate after this week should meet at 11 o'clock instead of at 12. Several amendments were offered, and a long discussion ensued; when the whole subject was laid on the table.

Mr Underwood offered a joint resolution, which lies over, providing for the purchase by the Government of the United States, of a piece of land in or near the city of Mexico for the interment of such American citizens who have fallen in battle or may hereafter die there.

Mr Borland gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill in further aid of those who have been engaged in the war with Mexico.

The civil and diplomatic bill was then on motion of Mr Atherton taken up for consideration.

Several amendmdnts were proposed and agreed to.

An item granting $20,000 to aid the city of Washington in deepening the branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from the corporate limits of Georgetown to the navy yard was inserted in the bill by a vote of 29 yeas to 18 nays.

After discussion on amendment, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr Jones, of Tenn., again asked leave to offer a bill (prepared by his colleague, Mr Johnson, who is sick,) to make the soil free, or provide an inalienable home, by giving 160 acres to every poor man, the head of a family, a citizen of the United States, or to any mother with a family, "without money or without price." Objection was made.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Post Office Department was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House then went into committee, (Mr Cabell in the chair,) and took up the bill to provide for carrying into execution, in part, the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, by payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due on the 30th of May, 1849, $3,720,000, and $3,540 on the 30th of May, 1850.

Mr Starkweather, of New York, made a speech in favor of the principles of the Wilmot proviso, as applicable to the territory acquired from Mexico, and contended that the people had decided this question in the Presidential election.

Mr Wilson, of N. H., said, in the course of his remarks, that he would not consent that a sixteenth-part of a hair of the territory should be devoted to slavery. He went for the Union, and never talked about dissolution. If the alternative were presented, to extend slavery or dissolve the Union, or the universe itself, as God is his judge he would not do it.

Mr Beddinger, of Va., defended the South, and read from a pamphlet, a printed lecture, delivered by a gentleman in Ohio, to show that there was less pauperism and crime in the slave States than in the free. This showed that slavery was not such a curse as gentlemen described it.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.—*Senate.*—Several bills from the House, including that to establish a Home Department, were read twice and referred.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Treasury Department, with a Report of the Superintendant of the Coast Survey, in reply to a resolution some weeks since adopted.

On motion of Mr Webster, his resolution, some days since introduced, instituting an inquiry into the expediency of requiring security from foreigners arriving in this country, that they will not become paupers, was taken up, and an amendment was proposed to the resolution, by Mr W., to print the opinions of the Judges in the late alien passenger case before the Supreme Court, which was agreed to, and the resolution was then adopted.

On motion of Mr Breese, 3,000 extra copies of the annual and supplemental Reports of the Commissioners of the General Land Office were ordered to be printed.

Mr Breese reported a bill to provide for the purchase of a site for a marine hospital at Rock Island, Iowa

Mr Rusk, from the Military committee, to which had been referred the memorial in reference to the establishment of a mail route from St. Louis to the Pacific, reported a bill in conformity therewith.

Mr Underwood's joint resolution authorizing the purchase of a burying ground near the city of Mexico, was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr Douglass gave notice that he should press the consideration of the California and New Mexico bills, on Monday, or immediately after the General Appropriation bill had been disposed of.

Mr Borland introduced his bill further to provide for the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the war with Mexico.

Mr Houston introduced a bill to authorize the Red River Railroad Company to construct and extend a railroad to the coast of the Pacific.

On motion of Mr Atherton, the Senate then resumed the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill.

Mr Benton moved an amendment, appropriating $30,000 to continue the coast survey, and providing that after the 3d of March it shall be carried on exclusively by the Navy Department, under the direction of the President of the United States, and on this amendment addressed the Senate at length. He was followed by Mr Pearce, and when the latter had concluded, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—Mr Fries, of Ohio, from the select committee, appointed to inquire into and fully investigate the course pursued by the commissioner of Indian affairs in the administration of his official duties, and especially in the charges made and preferred in debate by Hon. T. L. Clingman, made a report thereon, in writing, which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. [The report is very long, and is understood to fully exhonorate Mr. Medill.]

The joint resolution from the Senate, to defray the expenses of certain Chippewa Indians and their interpreters, was twice read and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Vinton introduced a resolution to terminate the debate, in committee of the whole, on the bill to carry into execution, in part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico. After amendment, on motion of Mr Toombs, so as to read Monday, the resolution was adopted, 83 to 71; and the House then, in committee of the whole, took up the bill.

Mr Buckner, of Kentucky, being entitled to the floor, addressed the committee at length in opposition to the extension of slavery to territory now free.

Mr Stephens followed, on the "protocol," denying the right of the President and Senate to make any such treaty. Several other members spoke upon the same subject, and at the conclusion of the debate, which lasted until half past 10, P. M., the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.—*Senate.*—The resolutions of the Legislature of Florida on the subject of slavery were presented, and Messrs. Westcott and Yulee made remarks thereon—They were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Senate took up the bill providing appropriations for the civil and diplomatic branches of the government.

The immediate question before the Senate was the motion of Mr Benton to cut down the appropriation for the Coast Survey, from the amount contained in the House bill to $30,000.

It was opposed at length by Messrs Davis, of Mass., Davis, of Miss., and Atherton.

Mr Benton rejoined, and defended his amendment.

And the Senate adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

House of Representatives.—On motion of Mr Smith, of Indiana, the bills to establish territorial governments for California and New Mexico, were, by a vote of 139 to 39, made the order, after the bill for the payment of the indemnity to Mexico shall have been disposed of.

The bill from the Senate, appropriating $6000 to pay the expenses of the delegation of Chippewa Indians for their visit to Washington and home, was passed.

The House went into committee on the bill to provide for paying two of the installments, with interest, to Mexico, under the treaty.

Mr Donnell delivered his views, and then Mr Grinnell offered an amendment—that the money shall be paid according to the language of the treaty, and not according to the explanations of the protocol This was rejected.

Several amendments were offered, and rejected. One by Mr Schenck was agreed to in committee—ayes 86, noes 81; to the effect, that, in consideration of Mexico releasing us from the payment of the indemnity, we will surrender all of New Mexico and California.

The committee rose, when the question was taken on this amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 10, nays 194. [The yeas were, Messrs Ashmun, Cranston, Crowell, Fisher, Giddings, Henry, Palfrey, Schenck, Stephens, and Toombs.]

The original bill was passed—yeas 188, nays 8, (Messrs Ashmun, Cranston, Crowell, Giddings, Henry, Schenck, Stephens and Toombs)

The bill appropriates as follows, viz:

For payment of the instalment and interest which will fall due, under said article, on the thirteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-nine, the sum of three millions seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For payment of the instsllment and interest which will dull, under said article, on the thirtieth day of May, in the year of our Lond eighteen hundred and fifty, the sum of three millions five hundred and forty thousand dollars.

The House adjourned.

From the Washington Union.

THE PROTOCOL.

The National Intelligencer returns again to the subject of the Protocol, as the swine to the dirty pool. It has the modesty to repeat its proposition that the paper in question be laid by the President before the Senate, for the purpose of ratifying the treaty over again.—We regret that our querulous neighbor should have been hurried into such excesses as to surrender our splendid acquisitions, with the immense treasures and commercial facilities which they secure to us, by the blindness of its party spirit. But it is ridiculous to expect that the President and Senate of the United States should adopt such a mode of extricating every blundering editor from the consequences into which he has been precipitated by his own rashness and indiscretion. The machinery is too costly. The Senate of the United States is too dignified a body to be employed for such a purpose, unless in a case where the public interests imperatively require it.

The passion of the National Intelligencer has overcome its discretion. It abandons California and New Mexico, unless the Senate will be so obliging as to ratify the Protocol, which, after all, according to the Intelligencer, is no Protocol at all, but "an appendage to the treaty of peace." The Mexican minister is pleased to call it a Protocol; but the National Intelligencer, more ultra in its "foreign instincts" than the representative of Mexico himself, is pleased to correct his language, and to insist upon it that it is, after all, "*an appendage to the treaty of peace.*" We are satisfied that our contemporary will neither succeed in changing the language, nor in reviving the question of ratification. The whole matter is decided; it is a "fixed fact," and the Intelligencer is left in the glorious dilemma into which it has rashly plunged itself.

The Intelligencer is equally unfortunate in its statement of facts. This Protocol certainly does not add aught or take aught from the treaty. It had been ratified by the Congress of both republics; and, therefore, it cannot be said that the Protocol was "included in the ratification of one of those powers." The President, however, has given so clear and satisfactory an account of the whole transaction in his last message, that we think it unnecessary to refute again the positions of the National Intelligencer. We content ourselves with adding to what we have already written at some length upon this subject the views which have been taken by other presses, viz: the Pennsylvanian, the New York Evening Post, (free soil,) the Boston Advertiser, (whig,) &c., &c. We must be permitted to say, however, that the precedent of the French convention of 1801, drawn from Mr. Jefferson's course, which it was "the chief purpose" of the Intelligencer to present, proves nothing, even according to its own proposition; for it says, "he (Mr. Polk) ought not, had he doubted the *necessity* of the Senate's action on the subject, to have disclaimed the precedent in a parallel case." The cases are not parallel.—Mr. Polk had no *doubts* upon the subject, as Mr. Jefferson had.

Miss Julia Dean and Hon. John M. Botts—We had some curiosity to know the truth of the report concerning the accomplished young actress, Miss Julia Dean, and the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia. Meeting a friend, yesterday, whom we knew to be acquainted with Miss Dean's mother, who lives in this city, we inquired if the family had official intelligence on the subject. From conversation with said person, we learn that a letter had been received by Julia's mother, stating that the report of an "engagement" between her daughter and the Honorable gentleman from Virginia, was quite unfounded. It originated from the fact of the Honorable gentleman having been enamored with Miss Dean's acting in Washington city, and having followed her to Baltimore and there having obtained an introduction, gallanted her a few times through the city. The observing took it for granted that a "match" had been agreed on; the city became convulsed—the telegraphers got hold of it—and the next day the man who slept with "John Tyler" had newspapertorially married the beautiful actress. Botts returned to Washington city, and Miss Dean writes to her mamma that there is not a word of truth in the telegraphic reports of her marriage. We expect, if the truth was known, Miss Julia refused, as she did a friend of ours, now a member of the New York Legislature.

Cincinnati Commercial.

Florida Sugar.—We have frequently had occasion to admire the beauty and excellence of the sugar made upon plantations in this State; and we have no doubt that it will not be long before Florida Sugar will rank as high as any other produced in this country. Our friend, Maj. R. W. White, has shown us a specimen which he manufactured on Mrs. Murat's plantation in Jefferson county, that will compare well with the best quality of sugars with any region. In grain, clarity, and richness it would be hard to excel. The laudable spirit which animates him and our other planters in improving and perfecting this product of our youug State, will soon enable them to give it a character which the soil and climate entitled it to, and which will force its merits to be appreciated.

Floridian & Journal.

White Shad, from North Carolina, are in the Norfolk market, selling at 50 cents each.

LT. LANMAN'S CALIFORNIA REPORT.

Latest Accounts—Exaggeration of the Land Speculators, &c.

The National Intelligencer of a recent date, publishes the following account from California, by Lieut. Joseph Lanman, of the United States navy, who arrived in Washington City a few days since, as bearer of dispatches from the Pacific squadron:—

"He confirms the reports in regard to the extent and productiveness of the gold mines, but says that many of the letter-writers in that region who are holders of land, have colored their facts, to some extent, with a view of promoting their individual interests. Only about an hour before he left, he saw a man on board the flag-ship, just arrived from the mines, who confirmed the previous reports in regard to the discoveries on the river Stanes low, where he had seen a single lump of gold weighing nine pounds, and heard of one that weighed twenty pounds. The gold excitement in Monterey had entirely abated, the immense mineral wealth of the country being looked upon as an established fact. There was no disposition (excepting among the landholders) to exaggerate, and this was mentioned to Lt. Lanman by Gov. R. B. Mason, as a singular circumstance.

"For a year past, Lieut. Lanman has been performing the duties of collector at the port of Monterey; and, having seen every man who had returned from a visit to the mines, his opportunities for obtaining authentic information were better than if he had visited the mines in person. He informs us that no large amounts of gold dust or ore were *selling* at a sacrifice; he does not believe that one hundred ounces of the gold dust could have been purchased at the reported rate of eight dollars, the ordinary prices ranging from ten to twelve dollars per ounce. The weekly receipts of gold at San Francisco were estimated at from thirty to fifty thousand dollars, and Lt. Lanman knew of one individual who had in his possession thirty thousand dollars worth of pnre ore and dust.

"The current value of gold in trade was sixteen dollars per ounce. There was a scarcity of coin throughout the country; but when Lieut. L. arrived at Panama he was informed that $600,000 had just been shipped for California by certain Mexican gentlemen, and that the American Consul at Paita (Mr. Rucker) had in charge coin to the value of $118,000 which he intended to exchange for ore and dust.

"Peru and Chili are not behind the United States in regard to the gold excitement, no less than twenty vessels having sailed from these two countries, within a short time, bound to San Francisco. They were all well laden with provisions and other necessaries of life, and their arrival would probably reduce the prices, which have heretofore been so exhorbitant."

From the New Orleans Delta, 12th inst.

DEATH OF GEN. ROBERT DESHA.

We learn from Mobile that General Robert Desha, a distinguished and opulent merchant, died in that city on Thursday last. General D. was a native of Tennessee, a gallant soldier of the war of 1811–15, with the rank of Captain, and was severely wounded in an engagement with the English foe. He was offered promotion by his Government, but voluntarily retired from the army at the close of the war, and returned to civil pursuits. He afterwards represented the "Gallatin District of Tennessee in the Congress of the U. States, and was elected a Major General of the Militia of his State. General D. removed to Mobile about twelve years since, establishing a mercantile house there, which, in all the adverses of trade, has been successful—ever maintaining a credit high and unimpaired. He was a gentleman of high honor, unbounished integrity, undaunted valor, and stern patriotism. When news reached Mobile in April, 1846, of the danger to which the army of General Taylor was exposed on the Rio Grande, General Desha convened a meeting of the patriotic spirits of that town, and offered to volunteer himself, urged others to fly to the rescue of our countrymen. About one hundred names were enrolled on the evening of the meeting, the old General was selected to command them, and the celerity of his movements were such that the next day his entire force was on board the steamer Fashion, for New Orleans. Arrived here, he procured a vessel without delay, to convey his command to the seat of war He arrived at the Brazos on the 11th of May, two days after the battle of Resaca de la Palma. General Desha was the first volunteer for the succor of General Taylor who reached Mexico from the United States. The time for which he volunteered expired before the siege of Monterey, and returning to the city of his residence, he laid aside the sword, and resumed his commercial duties. The patriot Desha is no more. Peace to his ashes!

Mysterious—The new brig Maine, Captain Thorndike, master, sailed from South Thomaston, Me., October 9, 1845, with a crew from this city, and, with her crew, has not been heard of since. She is supposed to have foundered in the terrible gale which occurred a few days after. In 1847, Capt. Robbins shipped aboard his vessel, at Vera Cruz, two Portuguese seamen, who ran away after receiving a month's advance wages, leaving their chest on board, one of them being mahogany. Capt. Robbins arrived at St. George, Me., a few weeks ago, and, upon looking over the mahogany chest, found in it a book belonging to Capt. Thorndike, and an atlas with the name of Cooper, who was second mate of the brig Maine. The chest is identified by Capt per's friends as the one he took with him that vessel. There is a mystery here for time or eternity to reveal.—*N. O. Delta.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT—*Diplomatic Smuggling.*—We have seen a letter from one of the Northern European capitals in which is disclosed a fact most humiliating to our country. It is alleged that the diplomatic representative of the United States at one of the Northern courts, having been for some time *suspected, has at length* been detected *in smuggling British goods*—laces, &c.—to the amount of 20,000 rix dollars, supposed to be a joint concern with traders in the capital referred to.

The ten large boxes containing the goods were represented by the diplomatic gentleman to contain only supplies for his own family, such as sugars, &c.; but one of them was accidentally broken open in the custom-house and the discovery was made. The custom-house authorities took possession of the whole.

The discovery is said to have produced the deepest mortification among the American residents.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Illness of Gen. Cass.—A telegraphic despatch to the Buffalo Courier, dated Detroit, Feb. 13, says—"Gen. Cass is quite unwell with the prevailing influenza—so that it is not safe for him to start on his journey to Washington. He will leave as soon as he is well enough, and probably go by way of Baltimore.

Baltimore Sun.

Proposed New Coinage.—The National Intelligencer publishes a communication from Edward Hinckly, of Baltimore, in favor of the issue of seven cent silver coins; to obviate the use of copper cents. By the addition of the seven cent pieces, all the other numbers may be conformed. The suggestion is worthy the attention of Congress.

Secretary of State.—We learn that a telegraphic despatch from Gen. Taylor was received in this city this evening, tendering the office of Secretary of State to the Hon. J. M. Clayton, of Delaware; and the reason for doing so is, that the Legislature of Delaware, which is now in session, and is expected to adjourn in a few days, may elect a Senator in place of Mr. Clayton, if he accepts.

The Legislature will not meet again for two years.—*Washington Globe, Feb. 17.*

From the Baltimore Sun, 19th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRIGATE UNITED STATES.

We learn from Norfolk that the U. S. frigate United States, Capt. Joseph Smoot, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore George C. Read, arrived in Hampton Roads on the morning of the 16th inst., from the Mediterranean.

Officers and crew all well.

We received the following letter from a correspondent on board the U. S. frigate United States, last night:—

U. S. FRIGATE UNITED STATES,
Hampton Roads, February 16, 1849.

Editors Baltimore Sun—I hasten to inform you of the arrival of this ship at Hampton Roads, after nearly a three years' absence from the United States; during which time she has been the flag-ship of Com. George C. Read, both on the west coast of Africa and the Mediterranean stations. The number of miles sailed by her is something more than 40,000: and I am pretty well assured that few, if any, ships, has ever performed more active or valuable service than she, during the period of her absence.

In every port where she touched, more especially in the Mediterranean, have our citizens felt the influence of her presence for the protection of themselves and their property during the many popular outbreaks and revolutions of the inhabitants on the European continent last year: and the Government can best judge whether the honor and dignity of the United States of America could be better represented, (as far as the functions of a commander-in-chief in her navy went or required) than in the person of Commodore Read. We were relieved while lying at Cadiz, on New Year's eve, by the "Jamestown," Commodore Shelton, and sailed from there on the 4th of January for home, via Porto Praya, where we touched on the 16th ult, to provision ship.

At the latter place we found the Portsmouth and Bainbridge lying at anchor. Sailed from Porto Praya on the 18th January, carrying the "Trades" nearly as far as the latitude of Bermuda. For the past twelve days the winds have been variable and adverse, mostly from the northward and westward.

I have not time to give a more detailed account of the cruise at present.

The Jamestown reported as having spoken the Constitution within a day's sail of Gibraltar, bound direct for Tripoli, there to take on board Mr. McCauly, who has recently received the appointment of charge de affaires to Alexandria.

WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY OF US.

Go Ahead—The recent session of the Legislature of our sister State of North Carolina, has immortalized itself by its liberal schemes and appropriations in the great cause of internal improvement. All the projects proposed, strike us as being judicious, and must in the end be attended with beneficial results. It is a matter of surprise that the great Central Railroad, presenting as it does so many advantages, has not been established years ago.—Running as it will through the richest and most productive portion of the State—with the privilege of transporting its valuable products to three different markets, to wit; connecting itself with the Wilmington Railroad, and also with the waters of the Neuse in that State, and with our own Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, no rational doubt can be entertained of its ultimate success. The bill incorporating this Company, also provides that the Raleigh and Gaston Road is to be put in a complete state of repair, with T iron rails, and also for extending the road to Weldon by a connecting link, which will not exceed fourteen miles in length.

This move on the part of North Carolina, while it presents a bright example to Virginia, should especially stimulate the immediate revival of the Seaboard Railroad, so as to enable this region of country to avail itself of the rich prospects which are now dawning upon it. Our port presents superior advantages, and it only requires the exertions of our citizens to command a large portion of the trade which these facilities of transportation must create. We are pleased to learn that steps have already been taken, with a view of reconstructing our Road, and that the work will be in rapid progress by the beginning of Spring.—*Norfolk Argus.*

GEN'L TAYLOR'S SPEECH AT LOUISVILLE

The Louisville (Ky) Journal, gives the following sketch of the remarks of Gen. Taylor, on the occasion of his brilliant reception at that place on the 11th instant:—

Mr. Mayor: The subjects which you have touched upon, in the address you have just made, fill my mind with memories which unfit me for the task of making a proper reply.—You have alluded to the instructions which I received in youth from my venerated father, and have ascribed to the influences wrought upon my early life the steadfastness which has marked my subsequent career. I acknowledge the compliment with gratitude, whilst I must declare that a large part of the successes which have been ascribed to my abilities is due to the brave and chivalrous soldiers, regulars and volunteers, whom it was my fortune to lead. In visiting my native State—for, although I was not born within its territory, I feel as I was, inasmuch as my recollections of boyhood are all associated with the soil of Kentucky, and especially this immediate neighborhood—I could not but feel the sympathies of days long gone revive within me. These emotions have been strengthened by the kindness of your address, and by the enthusiasm of the reception I have received from the citizens of Louisville.

You justly remark that I have been called from a service to which I have been long attached, to discharge new, and, to me, untried duties. I cannot but distrust my abilities to answer the expectations of my countrymen in so novel a character. But I shall endeavor to administer the government upon the principles which guided the earlier Presidents of the Republic, and to this end I will dedicate all the energy and capacity I possess.

For the overwhelming kindness of this reception, I have but thanks to offer. It is a meagre return, but it is all I can make—accept from me, then, for yourself, and in behalf of the citizens of Louisville, my heartfelt acknowledgments for this unexpected and generous welcome.

California—Last News by the Niagara.—The New York papers bring us the following account of the gold fever that is spreading in Europe. And yet, whilst California is about to be crowded with adventurers—some of desperate character—even from Europe, who have no touch of American feeling, we regret to find Congress torn by different counsels, and as yet making no provision for the effectual government of that distant Territory. Can such a result be possible?

"*The Gold Fever in Europe.*—The California gold-seeking mania has extended to the continent of Europe; and in the ports of Germany and Denmark there are already vessels fitting out for the conveyance of adventurers to the auriferous region. The English journals are still crowded with advertisements of vessels loading, enterprises organizing, and joint stock companies forming, all set in motion by the continued favorable reports from the United States of the marvellous riches of the new discovery."—*Union*

More of California.—A letter in the N. Y. Express, from one of Col. Stevenson's regiment, dated Dec. 7, contains the following paragraph confirmatory of the gold stories:

"I have been at the diggings something like three months, and though I have scraped up enough of the dust to make me comfortable for life—(if I can only get it shipped to New York)—I would not go through the same suffering and privation again for ten times the quantity. There was, however, no alternative left but to go to the mines. Provisions, clothing, board, house rent—everything, in fact, became all of a sudden so exhorbitantly high, that to stay in San Francisco, was but to starve.

A HANDSOME BEGINNING.—We learn from the Raleigh Times that "a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Pittsborough on Tuesday last, at which Dr. McClenahan presided, to take action upon the improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, as authorised by the Act of last Session. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chairman, in an able and satisfactory manner: after which, the concourse was addressed by Messrs. Giles Mebane and Hugh Waddell, of Orange, of whose speeches our informant speaks in the highest terms. At the conclusion of Mr. Waddell's speech, on motion of Mr Haughton, Subscription Books were opened, and upwards of $50,000 subscribed immediately.—The best spirit prevailed, and an interest was manifested, which, we can venture to say, renders the completion of this work *sure.*'

The Times also learns that Mr. Thompson, the Engineer, has offered to take the entire work, in conjunction with Major Gwynn, and finish it for $185,000: giving bonds for the faithful execution of the contract.

Fayetteville Observer.

From the Daily Delta.

Capt. Carr and the Difficulties at Tampico.—We cheerfully give place to the following corrections, from an authentic and reliable source, of certain statements which were published in our paper some time ago, relative to the difficulties between Capt. Carr and the Mexican authorities in Tampico.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14, 1849.

Editors of the Delta:—In your statement of Mexican news, in the Delta of Friday morning, Feb 2. 1849, I notice some errors in regard to the U. S. Qartermaster, Capt. C E. Carr. If you will correct them (editorially) you will remove a false impression from the minds of some persons, and much oblige me.

In the article referred to it is stated, that Mexican troops, in number 400, had been marched to Capt. C.'s quarters in a hostile manner. This is a mistake. No troops were so marched.

It is also stated that Capt Carr went "on board the U. S. sloop of war Saratoga, and, after a short conference, she bore away for Vera Cruz, implying that Capt. C. went with her. The truth is, Capt. C. did visit the Saratoga from a motive of curiosity, but returned in a couple of hours to Tampico Capt. C. was ordered by the Mexican authorities to leave Tampico. This he refused to do; and after his refusal he remained in the city some ten or twelve days unmolested, when, upon the receipt of an order from General Jesup, he returned to the United States.

Yours, H.

FROM CANTON—*Another Difficulty Apprehended.*—A letter received, says the Boston Traveller, by Messrs. Harden & Co., by the Niagara, dated on board the U. S. ship Preble, Bocha Tigris, Canton River, Nov. 25th, says:—

"The Preble will probably reach the United States in June next

"The Plymouth is also lying here; officers and crews of both ships all well. Both vessels will sail for Manilla on or about the first of December, to be absent about one month.

"There is a report that the Governor of Canton has notified the English Superintendent of Trade, Gov Bonham, that the gates of Canton would *not* be opened upon the first of April, as per treaty between Great Britain and China. A serious difficulty is apprehended, if the British authorities persist in demanding the fulfilment of this part of the treaty."

Important from Venezuela—The brig Meteor, Capt. Smith, arrived at this port yesterday, from Puerto Cabello, which place she left on the 28th ult. From Captain Smith we learn that the late naval engagement between the rival fleets of Monagas and Paez was much more decisive than was at first reported The Monagas party had been completely triumphant, and the war was now considered as being at an end. At the capture of the fleet of Gen Paez, quite a number of prisoners were taken, among whom were three of Gen. Paez's sons. The provinces had become tranquil, business of all kinds was improving, and was likely, in a short time, to resume its usual activity—*U. S. Gaz., 16th inst.*

From Belize Honduras—By the brig Marion Gaze, Capt. Reed, arrived last night from Belize—left 20th January. We learn that business was very dull, and produce low There had been no change in affairs in Central America. The whole country was in a very unsettled state, and travelling unsafe. Robberies and murders were of frequent occurrence. Every one, without discrimination, were the victims of the Indians. The road from Ysabal to Guatemala was filled with bandits Yucatan was in a most deplorable condition The Indians conquered wherever they went. Captain R was informed by a gentleman lately from Bacalar, that he saw a large number of dead bodies of murdered Spaniards, strewed in every direction, in the neighborhood of Becalar, and no one dared to bury them Capt R had heard nothing of the American Regiment

N. Y. Journal Commerce, 15th inst.

The steamer *Northerner*, now up at New York, for Chagres, has, we understand, already a large number of passengers engaged. Without having any authoritative information on the subject, we have heard it stated that about 200 persons have entered their names for berths, and there is no doubt that her ample accommodations will be entirely taken up.—We feel much interest in the success of this vessel, as we anticipate a most successful trip superior, in point of speed, and as a sea-boat, with any of the steamers that have preceded her.—*Charleston Courier.*

James Watson Webb, Esq., Editor of the Morning Courier and New York Enquirer, was last week brought up before one of the courts in New York city, at the suit of certain parties who accuse him of having been guilty of fraud (under oath) in concealing property, in the proceedings by which he obtained his charge in bankruptcy, under the U. S. Bankrupt Law of 1842. The charge is that he made a sham sale of his newspaper establishment.

Balt. Sun, 19th inst.

It appears by an official statement, prepared by the Collector of the port of New York, that the imports into that port, by U. S. mail steamers Washington and Hermann, since the first of June, 1847, amounted to $3,065,749; the exports by these vessels during the same period amounted to $145,582.—*Ch. Mer.*

Austrian Despotism.—A reaction has taken place throughout Europe in favor of monarchical government, but the supporters of that form of rule are about to use their victory with extreme harshness, and to lay the foundation for a counteraction to their despotic measures, at some future and not perhaps distant day. The following proclamation of the Prince Windischgratz, issued from his headquarters at Pesth, will bear comparison with any similar production that has ever issued from triumphant tyrants, at any period of history, ancient or modern:—*Ch. Ev. News.*

"Any inhabitant who is taken with a weapon of any description in his hand will be immediately hanged.

"If the inhabitants of any place shall, united, dare to attack any Imperial Royal military courier, any single, or single commanding officers, or to injure them in any way soever, such place shall be made level with the earth.

"The authorities of the different places shall answer with their heads for the preservation of the public peace."

Gen. Cass.—The Union says that Gen. Cass is expected to be here about the 20th or 21st, to fill the rest of his own Senatorial term, which will expire the 3d March, 1851.

Wash. Globe.

Wreck.—The schooner John R. Tilman, from this port, bound to Windsor, North Carolina, was wrecked on the 8th instant, near Lockwood's Follow. The Captain and crew were all saved.—*Chas. Mercury, 16th.*

A Modern Miracle.—The editor of the New York Freeman's Journal published last week a letter from a correspondent at Rome, dated in January, 1849, in which it is asserted that, during the offering of prayer for the Pope, there were exhibited a piece of the cross on which the Redeemer was crucified and the famed "Suarium" (a sort of handkerchief with which, it is alleged, the perspiration was wiped from his face,) which is said to bear a scarcely visible impression of the Saviour's countenance The correspondent says that, during its exhibition, the "Suarium" underwent a change, and soon gleamed with a soft light, in the centre of which was the Redeemers face clearly and distinctly revealed to the entire audience.

Iowa.—We understand that resolutions instructing her senators to vote for the Wilmot Proviso, after having passed the Senate by a majority of four, were laid upon the table in the House—and were not taken up before the legislature finally adjourned. Thus the Wilmot Proviso has failed in one of the youngest States in the Union.—*Washington Union.*

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.—This extraordinary medicine is founded on the principle that the human frame is subject to but one disease, viz: corrupt humors, which when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of all kinds of Fever, and when lodged in the various parts of the body, give rise to every malady incident to man.

Let it be remembered, that the human body and WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are mutually adapted to each other, and that by them all morbid and corrupt humors (the cause of disease) is entirely removed, and this in an easy and natural manner.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wriht's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail g169 Race st., Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

CONSTABLE'S ELECTION.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAMES PETTEWAY, as a candidate for the office of Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. WILLIAM F. BURCH, as a candidate for Constable for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS T. MORRIS, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Capt. NATHAN F. BOURDEAUX, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

☞We are authorized to announce Mr. JAS. F. BROCKET, as a candidate for Constable, for the Wilmington District, at the ensuing Election.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 16th inst, Mr. Aaron Wilder, of Onslow county, to Mrs. Eliza Parker, of this town.

In Sampson county, on the 20th inst., by Wm. L. Roberson, Esq., Mr. Abner Roberson, to Miss Mary Adeline, daughter of John R. Izzel, Esq, all of Sampson.

In Fayetteville, on the 7th inst, Mr. William Watson, to Miss Sarah Massey.

In Onslow county, on the 31st January, Wm. R. Henderson, Esq., to Miss Nancy Parker, daughter of Thomas Parker, Esq.

In Robeson county, on the 1st inst., Mr. Daniel McIntyre, to Miss —— Morrison, daughter of Mr. Archibald Morrison, dec'd.

At Argyle, Marlboro' District, S. C., on the 31st ult., Dr. James H. Lane, to Miss Maria T. B. Gause, youngest daughter of Rev. John J. Gause, dec'd.

In Duplin county, on the 20th inst., by Rev. E. L. Perkins, Mr. Lewis Fonville, of Onslow, to Miss Priscilla Hunter, of Duplin.

DIED.

In this town on the 28th of January, Mr John H. Willetts, aged 35 years, leaving a wife and many friends to mourn his death.

In Anson county, on the 3d inst., Mr. Charles Cox, in the 80th year of his age.

In Duplin county, on the 10th inst., Mr. James Williams, in the 82d year of his age.

In the Parish of Livingston, La., on the 23d January, Col. James A. King, formerly of North Carolina.

In Tennessee, on the 28th of January last, Isaac Dortch, the father-in-law of the Postmaster General, in the 85th year of his age. He was a native of Nash county, N. C., from which he removed to Tennessee fifty-three years ago, where he resided honored and respected by all who knew him.

In Duplin county, on the 10th ult., Mr. James Williams, Sr., in the 82d year of his age.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Feb 15—Schr Ruby Nash, New York, to Harriss & Drake.
16—Br Brig James, Wellington, Kelly, St. Thomas to G W Davis.
Brig Belle, Williams, New York, to G w Davis.
17—Schr E Hinds, Glazier, New York, to do.
Schr Purse, Pickett, Onslow county, to do.
Schr Isabella, Thompson, Corson, N Y, to do
19—Brig Tingier, Park, Havana, via Charleston, to Potter & Kidder.
Schr Vine, Kelly, Nevis, to George Harriss
Schr Gen Boyd, Hill, St Vincents, to E Dickinson.
20—Schr Hornet, Strout, New York, to Harriss & Drake.
Steamer Evergreen, Watson, Fayetteville, to John Banks.
21—Schr Pearl, Moore, Jacksonville, to G W Davis.
Schr Express, Millis, Jacksonville, to do.
Schr Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, to do.
Schr Urania, Myers, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

CLEARED.

Feb 15—Brig Metamora, Kendrick, Ponce, P R, by Harriss & Drake.
Schr Jeroleman, Goslee, New York, by Geo Harriss.
Schr Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
17—Schr Alaric, Prosser, New York, by DeRosset & Brown.
21—Br Brig Charlotte, Foules, Demarara, by G W Davis.
Schr Louisine, Philips, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Evander, Enos, Nassau, by G w Davis.
Steamer W B Meares, Rothwell, Fayetteville, by Dr. Worth.
23—Schr E Hinds, Glazier, Boston, by G W Davis.
Schr Purse, Picket, Jacksonville, by G W Davis.

Brig Samuel Potter, cleared for New Orleans on the 9th inst., struck in going over the main bar, grounded, and commenced leaking; threw off part of her deck load, when she got afloat, and returned on the 15th for repairs, has discharged her entire cargo for that purpose.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style of JOHN DAWSON & Co, was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by JOHN DAWSON.

JOHN DAWSON,
ANDREW MACLEAN.

21st February, 1849.—[24-3t

Co-Partnership Notice.

THE subscribers have this day formed a Co-Partnership, under the firm of JAMES DAWSON & Co., succeeding to the business of JOHN DAWSON & Co. The new concern will be carried on as was the old firm, with an additional stock, making the largest and most extensive assortment ever kept by any house in the place of Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Hollow-ware, Iron, &c., &c., sufficient to meet every demand. It will be kept always complete by arrivals weekly.

JAMES DAWSON,
ANDREW MACLEAN.

21st February, 1849.—[24-3t
Chronicle and Commercial copy 3t.

GARDEN SEED.

ANOTHER large supply of fresh Garden Seed, just received per Schr. Ira Brewster. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	9
Middlings,	5½	a	7
Shoulders,	6	a	6½
Hog round,	6	a	6½
Western,	4	a	6
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 05
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	22
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess,	12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	5 00	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	45	a	50
Meal,	55	a	60
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7	a	7½
St. Domingo,	6	a	6½
Laguyra,	7	a	7½
Cuba,	7	a	7½
Java,	10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound, none.		a	
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	16	a	17
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
EGGS—Per doz.	10	a	12½
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,	4 75	a	5 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,		a	63
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	8	a	8½
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	—	a	—
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,		a	7 00
Wide, do.	4 75	a	5 00
Scantling,	3 50	a	4 00
Timber, Mill,	3 50	a	7 00
Shipping Timber,		a	7 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	19	a	22
New Orleans,	—	a	
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	—	a	—
No. 3,	—	a	3 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		a	2 25
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—		a	1 25
Tar,	1 10	a	1 12½
Pitch,	—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	—
No. 2,	85		90
No. 3,	55	a	60
Spirits Turpentine,	27½	a	28
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	1 5	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,	75	a	85
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	45	a	50
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	13 50	a	15 00
Prime,	10 00	a	12 00
Fresh.	4 50	a	5
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.			3 00
Sweet, per bushel,	40	a	50
POULTRY—Chickens, live,	12	a	20
do dead,	15	a	25
Turkeys, live,	60	a	75
do dead,	70	a	80
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	2 62½	a	2 75
Rough—Per bushel,	nom	a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	—	a	—
Liverpool—sack,	1 25	a	1 30
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	75	a	1 00
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	28	a	30
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	28	a	30
Do Old Nick,		a	75
Apple Brandy,	35	a	45
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	— —	a	— —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	11 —	a	14 —
Dressed,	10 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	4	a	7
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf.	10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,		a	
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40		75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 50c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	30	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	50
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	75
Cotton, per bale,	$1 50	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	50	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$4 —	a	4 50
Flax Seed, per cask,	—	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,		a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	30	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	55
Tar, per bbl.,	35	a	40
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	50	a	—
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	65	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	7 00	a	—

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium		1½	per cent.
" " New York,	"	1½	" "
" " Boston,	"	1½	" "

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 22.

Bacon—There is a fair stock of North Carolina Hams on the market. Middlings firm. Shoulders have somewhat advanced. We know of no western Bacon on the market.

Beef—On the hoof, without change

Corn—We know of no arrival of Corn since our last, but continue quotations. *Meal* sells in lots to suit at 55 a 60c.

Eggs—Sell in lots to suit, at quotations.

Flour—There has been some shipments of Fayetteville Flour to Northern Markets within the week, consequently the stock is not large, but prices remain as before reported.

Hay—Sales from vessel at 63c.

Lard—N. C Lard, in kegs, 9c,—bbls, 8c. Western Lard held at 7½ a 8c. A heavy stock of both descriptions on the market.

Molasses—A cargo of about 250 hhds new crop Cuba Molasses in below. The cargo reported three weeks ago has all been disposed of, in lots to suit, at 22c. New Orleans Molasses is held at 30c per gall., by the bbl.

Lumber—We do not know of but one sale of River Lumber since last Thursday, viz: a raft of Quarter Flooring Boards at $7. Quotations for Wide Boards and Scantling nominal.

Naval Stores—Since our last report there has been a rise in the Northwest Prong of the Cape Fear River, and considerable quantity of Naval Stores have reached our market—say between 8000 and 9000 bbls of Turpentine, the principal portion of which changed hands at $2 25 for Soft, and $1 25 for Hard. These are the prices to-day. Some few lots of very good Hard Turpentine brought $1 30 during the first part of the week. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Sales have been effected at 27½ a 28c per gall., & $1 75 for the bbls, not returnable. *Rosin*—Sales at 60 cts. *Tar.*—Receipts have been light, and sales have been steady at $1 10 a $1 12½, mostly at latter price.

Peas—The crop of Ground Peas has nearly all been brought to Market Quotations are, perhaps, a little higher—say about 75 to 85c, and sales quick. Black Eye and Cow Peas are plentiful.

Pork—Northern mess Pork is scarce—quotations firm. We have no change to make in the price of Green Pork. Receipts about equal to demand.

Potatoes.—Irish Potatoes are selling in lots to suit, at $2 75 a $3 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes remain firm at our figures, from Carts and Boats.

Poultry.—Commands about our figures.

Salt—None afloat.

Timber—The receipts of Timber has been light, consequently there is but few rafts now on sale; but at the same time Millers have their pounds pretty well filled. Sales for the week have ranged within quotations. We learn that a sale of one raft of Timber was made a few days since, for shipment, at $7 per M.

Freights—See table for last rates.

We refer to our table for a fair state of the Market.

NEWBERN, Feb. 20.—*Turpentine*—The receipts of this article have been lighter since our last report and prices have slightly improved. Dip is worth $2,00, and scrape $1,15. Tar—Small lots have arrived and been sold at $1,15. Rosin—Common, sold at 45c., for a lot of 200 barrels. Corn—Small sales at $1,90. Bacon—Sold at 7 a 7½. Staves—R. O. hhds. is in good demand at $12 a $13 per M.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 20—*Cotton.*—The Cotton market was very quiet yesterday, the transactions having been confined to some 450 bales, at extremes ranging from 5 to 7 1-16th. We have no change to notice in prices.

Rice—The Rice market was also quiet. Sales about 400 tierces, from 2¾ to $3 1-16 per hundred. Former prices fully sustained.

Rough Rice—Nothing was done in this article.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 20.—The flour market is very quiet. There are buyers at $4 87½, but holders generally ask $4 93¾ for Howard street brands. City Mills held at $5. Corn meal and Rye flour unchanged. The supply of grain is very light. We quote red wheat nominally at 1 04 a $1 10; white $1 15. Corn is steady—small sales of white at 45, and yellow at 50 cents. Oats 28 a 30 cents. Rye 60 cents. Provisions are quiet. Holders of Pork are somewhat firmer, but we note no change in prices. Groceries steady; sales mostly in a small way. Whiskey is selling at 22½ a 23½ cents.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 6 P. M.—There is not much doing in Flour. Sales of common brands at $5. Corn Meal and Rye Flour unchanged. The supply of Grain is light. Holders of wheat are firm. Small sales of Red at $1 08 a 1 10. Corn is steady. Sales of 4,000 bushels Yellow at 58 cents. Oats 30 cents. Rye 66 cents. There is a steady demand for provisions. Sales of Mess Pork at $12 and Prime 10 50. Mess Beef $13. Bacon unchanged. Lard 7 a 8 cents. Groceries steady. Rice 3¼ a 3¾ cents per lb. There is no marked change in cotton from yesterday, but the market if anything is duller.—Sales small. Whiskey is selling at 24 cents per gallon in bbls.—*Balt. Sun.*

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20—6 P. M.—The Flour market is steady, and rather in favor of sellers. The sales to-day amount to 4,000 bbls at 5 44 a 5 62 and $5 75 for common Western and Genesee brands. Southern held at $5 50.—Rye Flour $3 31; and corn meal at $2 94 per bbl. Wheat continues in good demand for milling purposes, with sales of 3,000 bushels Genessee at 1 30 a $1 31; and 2,000 bushels red at $1 12. Corn is duller—sales of about 12,000 bushels at 55c for mixed, and 60c for yellow. No change in oats or rye. There is less movement in pork. The sales reach 500 bbls at $11 50 for mess and $10 25 to $10 75 for prime. Sales of 200 bbls lard at 6¾c, and 600 bbls grease at 5 a 5¼c. Tallow 8¼c. Bacon unchanged. Mess beef $13. Sugars and molasses continue firm.—Rice 3 1-8 at 3¼c per lb. The cotton market is quiet. No change, however, to notice in prices from yesterday. The sales amount to 700 bales, rather in favor of buyers. Whiskey 23 a 23½c per gall. in bbls.—*Balt. Sun.*

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Ira Brewster and Urania.

4 hhds superior Porto Rico Sugar; 15 barrels Whiskey; 18 bbls Irish Potatoes, for planting; 4 bbls red beets; 15 bags Laguyra coffee; 15 bags Rio coffee; 4 bbls crushed sugar; 6 boxes sperm candles; 5 boxes Adamantine candles; 10 boxes pale soap; 5 boxes superior starch. For sale low, at the old stand, by

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

BUTTER, CHEESE, &c.

20 boxes superior cheese; 5 kegs superior Goshen butter; 3 casks superior cheese; Fulton Market pickled beef; smoked beef and tongues; Pickles; tomato and walnut catsup; horse radish; London mustard, and preserved ginger.

—ALSO—

200 lbs Blue Spun Cotton. Call and see

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Assignee's Sale.

ON the second Monday in March next, I shall proceed to sell, at the Court House door, in Wilmington, under a Deed of Trust made to me by EDW'D. H. RUE, bearing date the 13th day of February A. D. 1849, the following described property, viz: A lot near the Dry-Pond, lying on the north-eastern intersection of Church street, continued eastwardly with Boundary street, continuing three hundred and thirty by sixty-six feet, with a snug Dwelling-House on each end, and may be so divided as to make two settlements, also a Store-House on the south-western corner of said lot. The houses are all newly built, of good material, neatly finished and painted.

TERMS OF SALE.—For the smallest dwelling-house and half lot, cash; balance of the property a credit of six months.

NICH. N. NIXON, Assignee.

Feb. 22d, 1849.—[24-3t.

To the Public.

WE hereby certify that on one occasion, while at Dr. Murphy's house, in conversation with Mrs. Murphy about the mob having attacked Mr. Jordan, Mrs. Murphy stated to us that if they had minded her, there would have been nothing of it, for that she did her best to prevent the attack upon Mr. Jordan. Given under our hands this the 15th Feb. 1849. ALICE STALLINGS,
MARY ANN SAVAGE.

I hereby certify that I have known Miss Alice Stallings between twenty-five and thirty years. I never knew or heard any thing against her veracity, and I state that she has been a worthy and acceptable member of the Baptist Church for many years. I also certify that there is nothing against Miss Mary Ann Savage so far as I know or ever heard of; she was born and brought up in my neigborhood. Given under my hand this the 15th day of Feb. 1849.

SOLOMON TURNER.

The above is submitted to the public.

J. P. JORDON.

Feb 23, 1849—[24-3t

LOOK HERE.

WE have just received a very large lot of HOLLOW-WARE, consisting of Pots, Spiders, Kettles, Ovens, bake Spiders, Furnaces, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Smoothing Irons, Fire-Dogs, Shovel and Tongs; 25 kegs Nails, assorted sizes, and a large lot of Straw, Wood, and Willow Ware, now landing from schr Urania.

F23] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA!

DIRECT!

THE new A. I. copper fastened and coppered Live Oak and Red Cedar built barque JOHN A. TAYLOR, Martin master, will sail as above early in April. She can take the bulk of 200 tons freight, and 100 passengers. For particulars, apply to GEO. W. DAVIS.

February 16, 1849.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, on North side of Market street, and three streets above Boundary. The House is new, and contains six comfortable rooms. There is also a Kitchen and other houses on the Lot. The Lot is 66 feet by 165. Possession given immediately. Apply to

C. C. MORSE.

February 16, 1849—[23-tf

RICE.

200 TIERCES fresh beat. For sale by

F16 G. W. DAVIS.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

WE have concluded to change our business and are now selling off our Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware, Iron &c., at NEW YORK COST. We have also on hand a supply of choice Wines, Liquors, Teas and other Groceries, which will be sold at reduced prices. All persons wishing to purchase, will find it to their advantage to call at our store, as the stock is large and was bought cheap. ANDERSON & YOUNG.

Feb. 16, 1849—[23-tf

Dr. QUIRK

HAS arrived, and will be found at his room for 4 or 5 days, at the CAROLINA HOTEL.

Wigs and Toupets, or Scalps.

MR. QUIRK, of New York, now at Fayetteville, Occipital Professor, alias Wig maker, will visit Wilmington about the 20th instant, when he will be ready to Scalp, Scratch, or Re-Head any citizen or stranger who may need his Artistic services.

February 16, 1849—[23-3t

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

REPUBLICATION OF

The London Quarterly Review,
The Edinburgh Review,
The North British Review,
The Westminster Review,

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The wide spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, February 19, 1849.

AGENCY.—James M. Redmond, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr. R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any money due us in that section.

☞Mr. Josiah Johnson, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. Shavy is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

THE OLD PHILOSOPHER.

We continue the publication of the Notes of our friend, "good old Laurie Todd," alias "Grant Thorburn," for which we are indebted to the Charleston Evening News. It details in a pleasant and graphic style the story of his long and remarkable life; and gives *en passant*, various reflections upon men and manners, which cannot fail to be interesting to our readers.

Mr. Todd formerly resided in New York, where he became well known, by a series of similar sketches for the Tribune. It is said, that such was the estimation in which these sketches were held, from the many curious observations and the good advice they contained, drawn from actual experience, that there were few young men in the city, engaged in business, that did not possess themselves with them.

Mr. Todd now resides in Charleston, S. C., where he removed a few months since, and where he now keeps a store for the sale of Seed, Plants, &c. Success to him!

SCRAPS FROM MY NOTE BOOK.

NO. I.

WRITTEN FOR THE NEWS BY LAURIE TODD.

My life has been a series of such strange occurrences, that when I look back it appears as if I had been a mere machine, without any will of my own. I was born in Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, 18th day of February, 1773. My father was poor, [some are cursed with rich fathers,] honest and industrious, and followed the trade of a Wrought Nail Maker. He was of the strictest sect of the Scotch Presbyterians, a Covenanter, and like his neighbor and prototype, Davie, the father of Jenny Deans, *an honest man*. Our cottage stood within two miles of Davie Deans' farm, and within one of the Laird of Dunby-Dykes' mansion, those who have read the Heart of Mid Lothian, one of Sir Walter Scott's best productions, will know what I mean.

The first scene impressed on my memory, is the death of my mother. I was thirty months old at the time. I remember nothing of her caresses, countenance or person; I remember nothing of having seen her corpse or funeral; I only remember I saw that gentle bosom, from whence I drew the first drops of life, *heave its last sigh*. Sixty-two years thereafter, I stood at the foot of her *undisturbed grave*, in a lonely church yard of a solitary glen in Scotland, and then and there I communed with her ransomed spirit: for she lived the life of the righteous, and her latter end was like his.

I was neglected and ill-treated by our house keeper, in consequence of which I lost the use of my limbs; and not having exercise, I fell into a weak and sickly state, and when I was ten years old, I was not as large as most children are at five. But in this, as in all troubles and misfortunes I have encountered hitherto, they were only blessings in disguise; for I think the means employed to prop my feeble frame, gave me a new constitution, so that for the last sixty years, I have been only *one day* confined to the house by indisposition; and even now, my withered carcass is only a fourfold cord of skin, bone, brass nerves, and iron sinews, so nicely arranged by the Giver of all good, it's like the small wires from which swing [by nice arrangement] the suspension bridge of Schuylkill.—Besides, when unable to walk, in my seventh year, while I sat on a low bench by the chimney corner, a small, insignificant mortal, I learned much of human nature and somewhat of *mother wit*. My elders never thought that the mind grows faster in the dwarf than in the giant; and these children of larger growth, [thinking I had lost my eyes and my ears, as well as my feet] played such antic tricks before the high moon, that made even anger blush. Many droll scenes have I seen enacted among the young folks who used to congregate in our house in my father's absence in the long winter evenings, but of which I never told him, knowing it would only bring trouble on myself. People are apt to forget that children can see and reason, when they cannot speak; suffice it to say, that before I could read the A B C, I had learned the whole mystery of *nipping and skarting—Scotch folks' wooing*, [Anglais; pinching and scratching—a Scotch mode of courting.]

In my eighth year, when the Doctors had emptied their bottles of elixers and boxes of ointments, in vain attempts to cooper my feeble frame, a gipsey, a comely matron, who may have seen sixty summers, entered our dwelling. She asked for something to eat, [a request never refused, even by the poorest, in Scotland:] while feasting with seeming pleasure, on oaten-cakes and sweet-milk, my figure drew her attention. She examined my palm, predicting *muckle gude luck*; advised my father to have me transported to the top of the Roman Camp, [an exceeding high mountain, three miles distant, and so named from the fact that Julius Cæsar pitched his tents there] in the long twilights prevalent in Scotland. I was sent every evening to gather about half pint of *small Shell-Snails*, which abound on that hill, and who leave their caves at sun-set to feed on the dews of the night; they were then cleansed in water from the spring, and next morning boiled in three pints of milk, warm from the cow; this, with oatmeal porridge, was my food, morning, noon and night. It was very palatable. I now grew [if not in high stature,] in health, strength and spirits. I am the more particular in noting this thing, that any in the same condemnation may go and do likewise. The shell enclosing the snail is an inch in circumference, streaked with purple and yellow; they abound on every mountain where flowers blossom or grass grows. The land flows with milk, and oat-meal, which may be had at my store for twelve cents per pound.

The taunts of the *wee bodie*, from my companions at play, or in school, fired my soul with ambition to equal or to surpass the tallest and oldest among them; in this I generally succeeded. I remember a trifle which occurred in my fourteenth year, on which I still think with fear and trembling. On that day the oldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch had completed his twenty-first year. At night gymnastics and fire works were displayed in front of the palace. At sun down the town-drummer informed the inhabitants that the gates would be open from seven to half past, and all were invited. Something kept me back, and just as I arrived, *the door was shut*. I thought of the foolish virgins. In a few minutes about a dozen had assembled, who were in the same predicament. A council was held—I proposed to scale the walls—we started—but when arrived at what we thought the most accessible point their hearts failed; none would take the fearful leap. They were all two or three years older, and most of them one or two feet taller than I. The stone dyke (or stone fence) was ten feet high, and smooth plaistered outside, nearly as smooth as a parlor-wall, built to a point of about six inches on the top. Besides, spring-guns and man-traps beset you in every corner, and perhaps at every step. Two of the stoutest hoisted me on the shoulders of two of the tallest—I reached the top-stone and drew myself up. I now began to ruminate on the dangers which beset my path, but finding that reflection added only to my fears, I dropped at once, and lit, (not on a bed of roses, but on something better, for every rose has its thorn,) on a mountain of leaves with which the wintery winds had filled the ditch. I bounced up as light as a cork, and guided by the illuminated windows of the palace, I ran through trees, spring-guns,* and man-traps, reaching the goal in safety—thanks to him in whom we live, move, and have our being.

The Duke, who that day came of age, was father to him who now reigns; his palace is the Victoria Hotel to the Queen, when she visits Scotland. On a visit to my father in 1834, he sent me a note inviting me to visit him at the place next day at eleven, A. M. I was there at the minute. The Dutchess, he, and I, spent a pleasant hour, conversing *o' the days of auld Lang Syne*. But I must draw to a conclusion, as the story is getting dry. You will find me in my next a prisoner in the castle for political conscience sake, which nothing extraordinary to prevent, you may read next week.

Grant Thorburn.

* Spring-guns are fixed to a block or stump.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

Semi-official accounts received in Washington supply dates from San Francisco down to the 25th of December. The Washington Union contains the subjoined letter from J. L. Folsom.

The Union says:—"We understand that a letter is received from an officer in Commodore Jones' squadron, of the 7th January.—The Ohio was then at Mazatlan. Reports had been received of the arrival at San Diego of the dragoons and a company of artillery, under Col. Washington, who had gone across from Camargo, and passed through Monterey, Saltillo, Parras, &c."

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 25, 1848.

My Dear Sir—Commodore Jones has but this moment informed me that the Ohio will sail to-day for Mazatlan, and I take the opportunity for forwarding a few public letters, this being the only means of getting them to the States. Will you please to have them sent to the post-office at Washington?

Since I last wrote to you, the affairs of this country have been constantly getting worse We have no government here, either civil or military, and the country is full of lawless men, who are committing the most shocking outrages. Murders and robberies are of daily, and, I might almost say, of hourly occurrence Not an arrival occurs from the north, south, or the interior, but notifies the community of new acts of villainy, which go unpunished.

Within six weeks, more than twenty murders have occurred in a white population of less than 15,000 souls. The people are now acting in self-defence; and four or five days since, three men were hung by Lynch law, sixty miles from this place. It is of the most importance that the distressing condition of California should be impressed upon those at Washington who have the power to apply a remedy. The people are now preparing to organize a provisional government, * * * * but should Congress give us a territorial organization at the present session, it will supersede the popular local organization now taking place, but which cannot go into effect before the ensuing summer. The United States revenue laws are now in force here, and will yield an income of say $450,000 the ensuing year, and perhaps more, and four-fifths of this amount will be collected at this port. Much dissatisfaction exists at the payment of such a tax on the part of the inhabitants, without either a government or a representation. This feeling is gaining ground from day to day. * * * * * *

I wrote you a very long semi-official letter some time since, (September 18,) going at length into the history of the gold mines. I trust that you have received that communication, as it accompanied other official papers, all of which, I am informed, were correctly sent from Mazatlan to Vera Cruz about six weeks since. I have only time now to inform you that everything stated in that letter has been more than realized up to this date. The gold mines continue to be as rich as before, although the rainy season has caused many to suspend their work. There can be no doubt but that at least $4,000,000 of gold at $16 per ounce troy, has been taken from the mines.—The most accurate estimates I am unable to make show that $1,500,000 have been sent from the country, and $1,000,000 of it has gone from this port. One vessel took $400,000. Two-thirds of all that has been exported has gone to foreign countries, and consequently, to foreign mints.

I am, dear sir, in great haste, yours truly,
J. L. FOLSOM.

Gen. Jesup, Washington, D. C.

A CONTRAST.

In the course of a late speech in England, on his scheme of financial reform, Mr. Cobden made the following masterly contrast:

Take the case of the United States. America has three times, within the last ten years, been in collision with two of the greatest powers of the world,—twice with England, once with France. We had the Maine boundary and the Oregon territory to settle with the United States, and America had her quarrel with France, arising out of a claim for compensation of 1,000,000*l.*, which the French government refused to pay. What was the issue of those controversies? When the claim was refused by France, General Jackson, at the head of the American government, published his declaration, that if the money was not paid forthwith, he would seize French ships and pay himself. At that time—I have it from Americans themselves—the French had three times the force of ships-of-war that America had; Admiral Mackau was in the Gulf of Florida with a fleet large enough to ravage the whole coast of America and bombard her towns; but did France rush into war with America? She paid the money. Why? Because she knew well if she provoked an unjust war with the United States, her men-of-war were nothing compared with the force that would swarm out of every American port when brought into collision with another country. France knew that America had the largest mercantile marine, and, though at first the battle might be to the stronger in an armed fleet, in the end it would be to that country which had the greatest amount of public spirit and the greatest amount of mercantile ships and sailors. (Cheers.)

What was the case with England? In 1845 there was a talk of war with America on account of Oregon. Bear in mind that America never spent more than £1,200,000 on her navy. We are spending this year £7,000,000 or £8,000,000, but will anybody tell me that America fared worse in dispute because her resources in ships of war were far inferior to ours? No, but we increased our navy, and we had a squadron of evolution, as it was called. America never mounted a gun at New York to prevent the bombardment of the city; but did she fare the worst? We sent a peer of the realm (Lord Ashburton) to Washington; it was on American soil that the quarrel was adjusted, and rumor does say that America made a very good bargain. (Cheers.) It is the spirit of the people, the prosperity of the people, the growing strength of the people, the union of the people, the determination of the people, that command respect. (Cheers.) Now, what I want you as a nation to do, is to believe that other countries will just take the same measure of us that we took of America. They won't come and attack us merely because we reduce our armaments to $10,000,000. On the contrary, other countries, I believe, will follow our example.—(Cheers.)

Mother Wit.—A stingy husband threw off the blame of the lawless of his children in company, by saying, his wife always 'gives them their own way.' 'Poor things,' was her prompt reply, 'it's all I have to give them.'

OFFICIAL LETTERS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. LANMAN.

More of the Murders—Americans the Perpetrators—Danger of Mutinies—Naval Police Regulations—More Force Wanted, &c.

"The Washington Union, of yesterday, contains the following very interesting letters, just received by the Navy Department, from Commodore Jones. They were forwarded from Mazatlan by our consul, Mr. Parrot, thence across land to Vera Cruz, and transmitted to Pennsacola, thence by mail to Washington:"

[No. 44.] Flag-ship Ohio,
San Francisco, Dec. 22, 1848.

Sir:—My letters from Nos. 33 to 42 inclusive, dispatched from Monterey by Lieutenant Lanman, and from this place by Lexington, will fully inform you of the operations of the squadron since our departure from the Gulf of California. Nothing material has occurred since my last date. Desertions are less frequent, the Ohio having lost but one man since her arrival here, and I think the disposition to desert is not so general; but that may be owing to the inclemency of the season, which, for a while, must suspend the digging and washing for gold, except by such persons as are most amply supplied with good houses, and *all the necessaries* of life requisite for a winter's campaign in a rigid climate, affording nothing for the use of man *but gold*. Incredible quantities of gold are even yet collected; and scarcely a week elapses without some new discovery of the precious metal more startling than any previous one. It is said that a small party of five or six persons, a few days past, struck upon a *pocket*, as they term certain deposites, from which, in two days, they obtained $30,000 of pure gold!

I have been living on shore at San Francisco now two weeks, and have had ample opportunity for examining the subject, and I am more than ever satisfied that the disposal of the regions in the territory of California is the best, if not the only practicable disposition that can be made of them in the present disorganized state of society out here.

* * * * *

The worst forebodings of evil consequent upon the want of certain and energetic administration of justice in this territory are almost daily realized. Within the three last weeks we have certain accounts of fifteen murders. In one instance an entire household of ten persons—a respectable ranchero, his wife, two children, and six servants. The man, whose name was Reed, had been very successful in the diggings during the summer, and had returned to his home, near Santa Barbara, with a large amount of gold. His house was surprised by an armed party, and the whole family, as above stated, were barbarously murdered, and the house rifled of its golden treasure. The perpetrators of this horrid deed are still at large; of the other five cases, four are highway robberies, committed on persons returning with gold from the mines. In a word, I may say with truth, that both persons and property are insecure in Upper California at this time; and I am sorry to add that, in all cases of outrage and violence, as yet discovered, emigrants from the United States, disbanded volunteers, runaway sailors, and deserters from the army and navy, are believed to be the perpetrators.

The mutinies, attended with murder, to which I alluded to in my letter No. 43, have been fully confirmed, and—not without good reason—has caused much uneasiness to shippers of gold from this coast.

To guard each and every vessel sailing hence with large sums in gold dust, would require every ship of the navy. The best that I can do is to keep the vessels of this squadron at sea as much as possible, plying between the ports most frequented by our mercantile marine Enclosed is a copy of a circular (No. 6) which I have found it necessary to issue and make public, in the hope that it may have some tendency to prevent a repetition of such acts as have recently occurred on board the English schooner Amelia and the Chilian barque Adelina.

A recent arrival from Callao reports that the Adelina had been taken into that port, and the mutineers, eight in number, promptly executed.

I had received a request from the governor of Valparaiso, through Mr. Morehead, our consul at that port, to arrest and safe-keep the Adelina, should I be fortunate enough to fall in with her on the Mexican coast, where it was supposed the mutineers might take her.

I have the honor to be your ob't serv't.
Thos. Ap. C. Jones,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces,
Pacific Ocean.

The Hon. Jno. Y. Mason, Sec'y of the Navy.

P S. Since the above letter was written, we have accounts of more murders—one in the town of Sonoma, and another in the vicinity.

December 25, 1848.

CIRCULAR—No. 6.

San Francisco, Dec. 18, 1848.

Sir: In consequence of the late mutinous and murderous proceedings on board the Chilian barque Adelina and the English schooner Amelia, increased vigilance is required to guard the lives and property of all lawfully navigating the high seas.

You will therefore henceforth, in making passages from port to port, scrutinize closely the appearance and manœuvring of all vessels you fall in with at sea; and should you have reasonable doubts of their character, you will board them for the purpose of ascertaining if such suspicious vessels remain in possession of the persons who cleared them from the last port. Should you find, on boarding any vessel, that any act of mutiny or other unlawful violence had been committed to the prejudice of the rightful owners, you will repair the injury in the best way you can, by restoring order on board, and by taking out any murderer or mutineer that the master or owner on board such vessel may request you to take on board. Should it be necessary to send any such vessel into port, if other than one sailing under the flag of the United States, she must be sent to the port from whence she last sailed, if west of Cape Horn, with a letter to the government or consul of the nation whose flag she may bear. Individuals and Americans sent in under this order will be sent to this port.

In discharge of the foregoing highly important and delicate duties, moderation and great circumspection are strictly enjoined on you; and whenever it is necessary to board a vessel, especially when under a foreign flag, you will do so with the least practicable delay or hindrance, taking care to make known to the master the true and only object of your visit.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
Thos. Ap. C. Jones,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces,
Pacific Ocean.

To ——— ———, &c., &c.

True copy—test:
W. M. Stuart,
Sec'y to the Commander-in-chief
U. S. N. Forces, Pacific Ocean.

[No. 45.] San Francisco, (Up. California,)
December 23, 1848.

Sir:—The long-looked-for St. Mary's, Commander Crowninshield, joined me at this place on the 12th instant, *two hundred and forty-five days* from Norfolk, Virginia.

If I can render any service to my country at this time, and especially to the inhabitants of California, it will be by remaining on this coast for a while; at least, until we can receive from Washington some intimation of what Congress and the Executive have done, or may speedily do, towards organising a territorial government over California.

I shall make this place my headquarters until the return of the Ohio, * Dale, Preble, and Southampton from service they are now on, which will be about the middle of February, when, after a few days' detention for holding a general court martial, and for making some transfer's, &c, consequent on the Dale's departure for home, (which I have set for the first of March,) the squadron will be again dispersed, to cruise where they can be most serviceable in giving protection and security to our countrymen and their property.

As I have already said, if I can do the State any good service out here, it will be by remaining at this point, at least as long as above intimated; not that I take any part in the civil administration of affairs on land—that I have nothing to do with—although I am often consulted, as well by the military and civil officers in authority, as by our countrymen, resident citizens, as also by commercial gentlemen visiting the port; and although I am but ill-qualified to give advice upon many questions of law and usage which daily arise, there are many of the old inhabitants, as well as of the recent immigrants to California, who believe, or at least profess to believe, that my presence on shore will add strength and influence to the law and order-abiding portion of the community.

I have the honor to be, your ob't serv't
Thos. Ap. C. Jones,
Commander-in-chief U. S. Naval Forces,
Pacific Ocean.

The Hon Jno. Y. Mason, Sec'y of the Navy.

——* Preble, on her return from China. Dale, on a visit to the Sandwich Islands, via Mazatlan, &c. Southampton, gone with provisions, &c., for the troops recently arrived at Los Angelos, overland from the United States, and to bring a portion of them to this place. Warren, at Monterey, guarding naval stores.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM CALIFORNIA.—GOLD IN OREGON.

The particulars below are copied from the New York Tribune and Herald.

The gold region is now understood to embrace a territory a thousand miles in length and three hundred in width. The gold is distributed over this vast extent, though by no means equally, some parts being of surpassing richness, while others are comparatively barren of the precious metal. No limit can be fixed to the number of men who may find employment in extracting it, or to the length of time for which gold-digging may be profitable. There is room enough for all who may desire to make their fortune by this new sort of attractive industry, and a sufficient quantity of the glittering dust in the earth to keep them busy indefinitely.

But as we learn from Mr. Atherton, the business of mining has nothing that is agreeable except the gold that it sometimes, not always produces. In short, it requires the hardest kind of labor, such as only strong constitutions and muscles indurated by toil can undertake with a prospect of success.

Young men delicately brought up, and are more familiar with the drawing room, counting-room, or lawyer's office than with the plough or sledge hammer, had better keep their imaginations free from all visions of *placers*, rivers floating with gold dust, and big lumps of the real stuff to be had for the picking up. Gold is not to be procured in that way even in California, but yields itself only to strength and skill. Even these are not always successful. Mr. Atherton knew one company which went out from San Francisco with all the proper tools, machines and accessories, and whose members, after digging some time, with better zeal than fortune, came back each with a flea in his ear, and not a jot of gold in his pocket.

However, a man of the right sort, in respect of health, strength and skill, may, with fair luck and hard and steady work obtain three ounces of gold on an average per day. It is not often found in lumps. Still Mr. Atherton has seen one mass weighing 7 lbs., and a friend of his had seen another weighing 21 lbs. The number of persons who had been to the mines when he left is estimated at 10,000, but there had not been more than 2,500 digging at any one time. One man of his acquaintance, a blacksmith, had got ten thousand dollars worth in three weeks. A good many Indians had been employed as laborers by the miners, but they are poor assistants. They do not work steadily, and never can be kept at it above a month at a time, when they leave for San Francisco to spend their earnings in dissipation.

Mr. Atherton brings with him the bills of lading of gold to the value of $200,000, shipped on English account, on which he proposes to effect an insurance here. Mr. Atherton states that the Lexington has on board $500,000 worth of the genuine metal. She was about to sail when Mr. Atherton left for the United States.

There was nothing doing at the mines when Mr. Atherton left, owing to the rains, it being the rainy season; there was not much sickness in the diggings, no robberies and no disturbances.

The cost of living at San Francisco has been the subject of statements quite as exaggerated as some of those relating to the gold mines. Mr. Atherton says that good board can be obtained there at $10 per week, and provisions are plenty at fair prices. The population of the place is about 1,000. Mr. A. himself came to New York to purchase goods, but finding that immense quantities have already gone forward, will probably not make very extensive purchases.

An extensive *placer* has been discovered in Oregon, and it was reported at San Francisco that all the inhabitants of Oregon City had gone out to try their luck.

American vessels touching at Mazatlan ports will have to pay tonnage, ranging, of course, according to the size of the ship, from $500 to $1500. The Mexican Government had not yet given orders for the admission of the American mail steamers free of this duty.

There was a great lack of warehouses at San Francisco, and ships would find difficulty in discharging.

Ships drawing eight feet can sail one hundred and fifty miles up the Sacramento.

The whole value of gold which has been gathered in California, is estimated by those acquainted with the matter, at three millions of dollars, two of which left there in various ways, and the remainder is on its way to the United States.

A pair of boots cost twenty dollars, of which, however, there was but a small stock on hand when Mr. Atherton left; common blanket coats are worth forty dollars, and fine frock coats fetched one hundred dollars, readily.—Mr. Atherton himself, sold a coat which he had worn at intervals for two years, at eighty dollars. Liquors sold at twenty-five cents per glass, and champagne was worth four dollars a bottle in San Francisco. Real estate, too, was selling at enormous prices—lots in San Francisco containing 25 yards square, selling for ten thousand dollars. Provisions were very plenty at San Francisco and the diggings. Flour poured in in great quantities, from Chili and Oregon, and came down in price, from twenty-five dollars per barrel to sixteen, at San Francisco. The probability is, that the article has fallen still further—perhaps to ten dollars per barrel.

Great as the discoveries of gold are, they are equalled by those of quicksilver. That metal is found in various parts of California, and the quantity is as abundant as it is in the mines of Spain. Mr. Forbes, the proprietor of the mines, had thirty thousand dollars worth of the article on hand at Tepec, ready for market. It is found even within three miles of San Francisco.

About two thousand emigrants have arrived in California from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands and different parts of South America and Mexico. In fact, the gold fever rages as fiercely in Mexico as it does in the United States, and there, as well as here, expeditions are being formed to proceed to El Dorado. Mr. Atherton says that it is not advisable for large armed parties to take the overland route through Mexico, as the authorities will be likely to interfere with them and prevent their passage. Small companies can go with impunity and security.

From the Charleston Mercury.

SUPREME COURT—IMPORTANT DECISION.

We publish below, the points just decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases of Norris *vs.* The City of Boston, and of Smith *vs.* Turner. The Court was divided, five to four. Those concurring in the decision are Justices Wayne, Catron, McKinley, McLean, and Grier. Those dissenting, are the Chief Justice Taney, and Justices Daniel, Nelson, and Woodbury. The intellectual as well as Judicial weight of the Court is clearly against the decision, but numbers prevailed.

If we correctly understand the points decided, they sweep away our Inspection laws, enacted to prevent the abduction of our slaves in Northern vessels. They sweep away also, all our laws made to prevent free colored persons—"citizens of Massachusetts," or whatever abolition region—from entering our ports and cities. Thus it seems, as if the Union is to be so administered as to strip the South of all power of self-protection, and to make submission to its rule equivalent to ruin and degradation.

1. That the acts of New York and Massachusetts imposing a tax upon passengers, either foreigners or citizens, coming into the ports in those States, either in foreign vessels or vessels of the United States, from foreign nations or from ports in the United States, are unconstitutional and void; being in their nature regulations of commerce contrary to the grant in the Constitution to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States.

2. That the States of this Union cannot constitutionally tax the commerce of the United States for the purpose of paying any expense incident to the execution of their police laws; and that the commerce of the United States includes an intercourse of persons, as well as the importance of merchandise

3. That the Congress of the United States having sundry acts passed at different times, admitted foreigners into the United States, with their personal luggage and tools of trade, free from all duty or impost, that the acts of Massachusetts and New York imposing any tax upon foreigners or immigrants for any purpose whatever, whilst the vessel is in transitu to her port of destination, though said vessel may have arrived within the jurisdictional limits of either of the States of Massachusetts or New York, and before the passengers have been landed, are in violation of said acts of Congress, and therefore unconstitutional and void.

4. That the acts of Massachusetts and New York, in so far as they impose any obligation upon the owners or consignees of vessels, or upon the captains of vessels or freighters of the same arriving in the ports of the United States within the said States, to pay any tax or duty of any kind whatever, or to be in any way responsible for the same for passengers arriving in the U. States or coming from a port in the United States, are unconstitutional and void, being contrary to the constitutional grant to Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States, and to the legislation of Congress under the said grant or power, by which the United States have been laid off into collection districts, with ports of entry established within the same, and prescribing the commercial regulations under which vessels, their cargoes, and passenfiers are to be admitted into the ports of the United States, as well from abroad, as from other ports of the United States.

That the act of New York now in question, in so far as it imposes a tax on passengers arriving in vessels from other ports in the United States, is properly in this case before this Court for construction, and that the said tax is unconstitutional and void.

That the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution includes within it the migration of other persons, as well as the importation of slaves, and in terms recognises that other persons as well as slaves may be the subjects of importation and commerce.

5. That the 6th clause of the 9th section of the 1st article of the Constitution prohibiting any "preference from being given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another State, and that vessels bound to or from one State shall not be obliged to *enter*, clear, or pay duties in another," is a limitation upon the power of Congress to regulate commerce for the purpose of producing entire commercial uniformity within the United States, and also a prohibition upon the States to destroy such uniformity by any legislation prescribing a condition upon which vessels bound from one State shall *enter* the port of another State.

6. That the tax imposed upon passengers by the acts in Massachusetts and New York are unconstitutional and void, because each of them conflicts with so much of the 1st clause of the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution as enjoins that all duties, imposts, and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States; because the constitutional uniformity enjoined is as real and obligatory upon the States in the absence of all legislation by Congress as if the uniformity had been made by the legislation of Congress; and that such constitutional uniformity is interfered with and destroyed by any State imposing any tax upon the intercourse of persons from State to State, or from foreign countries to the United States.

7. That the power in Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States includes navigation upon the high seas, and in the bays, harbors, lakes, and navigable waters within the United States, and that any tax by a State in any way affecting the right of navigation, or subjecting the exercise of the right to a condition, is contrary to the aforesaid grant.

8. That the States of this Union may, in the exercise of their police powers, pass quarantine and health laws, interdicting vessels coming from foreign ports or ports within the United States from landing passengers and goods, prescribe the places and time for vessels to quarantine, and impose penalties for violating the same; and that such laws, tho' affecting commerce in its transit, are not regulations of commerce prescribing terms upon which merchandise and persons shall be admitted into the ports of the U. States, but precautionary regulations to prevent vessels engaged in commerce from introducing disease into the po ts to which they are bound; and that the States may, in the exercise of such police power, without any violation of the power in Congress to regulate commerce, exact from the owner or consignee of a quarantine vessel, and from the passengers on board of her, such fees as will pay to the State the cost of their detention, and of the purification of the vessel, cargo, and apparel of the persons on board.

Cold Feet.—Cold feet produce the most serious diseases. The exercise of walking or riding, or any other active employment, with regularity in the use of the cold bath, impart warmth to the feet. But when one cannot take exercise, the best plan is to plunge the feet into cold water once or twice a day, keep them in the water only two or three seconds, then rub them dry with a coarse towel, and put on the usual covering of socks or stockings. When the health is too delicate to permit the use of the cold bath in this manner, a little cayenne pepper sprinkled in the stocking soles, inside, will restore warmth to the feet.

Their is no virtue that adds so noble a charm to the finest traits of beauty as that which exerts itself in watching over the tranquility of an aged parent. There are no tears which give so noble a lustre to the cheek of innocence, as the tears of filial sorrow.

A NOVEL APPLICATION.

A portion of the State of Kentucky has made application to the present session of the Virginia Legislature to be annexed to this State. Should the memorial meet with approval, it is then proposed to apply to the Legislature of Kentucky to cede that part of the territory to Virginia. We perceive also, that a similar application is about being made by a portion of the people of the Old Bay State to be annexed to the State of New York The question is a novel one, and it is uncertain how it will be determined.

Should there be no difficulty in the arrangement, we can see no reason why this region of country should not make an effort to form a more perfect union with the Old North State. We believe that nine-tenths of our population are in favor of the *move*; and had the connexion existed a quarter of a century ago, all the improvements of that State would have tended to this point, and Norfolk at this day would have been a large and commercial city. On the other hand, the legislation at Richmond, year after year, has only served to place us more and more out of the pale of the State; and in all their schemes of improvement, Norfolk is as little considered as San Francisco, or any other point on the Pacific. Hence Chinese walls are constructed across James river, in the neighborhood of Richmond, to *compel* the rich products of the State to stop at a particular point, instead of allowing them the free trade privilege of seeking the best market. The misfortune is, that Richmon! is violating the great laws of nature, in attempting to establish herself as a grand commercial mart. Had she directed her resources to the erection of manufactures, she would now have been the Lowell of the South, and our own city would have attained that high degree of commercial prosperity to which her position so eminently entitles her. What would have been thought of those grand schemes of internal improvement which had their origin in the sagacious mind of the illustrious Clinton, had it been proposed that they should be *obstructed* at Albany, in the State of New York?—Yet the case is analagous to the wisdom of our legislation, which *insists* on making a town, situate! on an almost unnavigable river, the great commercial emporium of the State.

Norfolk Argus.

AN EVENTFUL HISTORY—LIFE OF A PRINTER.

The following strange eventful record of a journeyman Printer's life, says the Petersburg Journal, we are positive is correct to the letter. It developes what a man can do if he likes, and what queer and enterprising, unselfish fellows, the majority of printers are:

"The life of a printer is, to say the least, one of variety I left home at the age of nine, and was apprenticed to the printing business at 13, since then I have visited Europe—been in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and France—in Canada, Nova Scotia, Labrador, South America, West Indies, and all the Atlantic States of the Union, from Maine to Louisiana—have lived in twenty-seven cities and towns of the United States; I have been a sailor in the merchant service, and have sailed in all manner of crafts; ship, barque, brig, schooner, sloop and steamer; in the regular army as a private soldier, deserted and got shot in the leg. I have studied two years for the ministry, one year for an M. D.—travelled through all the New England States; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, as a journeyman printer, generally with little else than a brass rule in my pocket. I have been the publisher of two papers in ——, one in Boston, one in Roxbury, Mass., one in New Hmpshire and one in Maine. At one time I had $7,350 in my pocket of my own. I have been married twice, and am now nearly 26 years old!—was a member of Captain (late Major) Ringgold's flying artillery, at the encampment in Trenton, N. J. I have been a temperance lecturer and proprietor of a temperance theatre.

DISCONTENT.

If we look through the whole creation, and remark the progressive scale of beings as they rise into perfection, we shall perceive, to our own shame and confusion, that every one seems satisfied with that share of life and happiness which its Maker hath appointed for it, man alone excepted, who is pleased with nothing his bounty imparts, unless blessed with everything his bounty can bestow, perpetually repining at the decrees of Providence, and refusing to enjoy what he has, from a ridiculous and never ceasing desire for what he has not. The object which is a distance from us is always the most inviting, and that possession the most valuable which we cannot acquire. With the ideas of riches and grandeur we are apt to associate those of joy and pleasure; and because riches and power may conduce to our happiness, we hastily conclude that they must do so; that pomp, splendor, and magnificence, which attend the great, are visible to every eye, while the sorrows which they feel, and the dangers they are obnoxious to, escape our observation. Hence it arises, that almost every condition and circumstances of life is considered as preferable to our own; to be unhappy, we weep, in short, when we ought to rejoice, and complain when we ought to be thankful.

Of all the passions, jealousy is that which exacts the hardest service, and pays the bitterest wages; for its service is to watch the success of our enemy, and its wages to be sure of it.

Houses and Lots to Rent and Sell.

The House at present occupied by Mr. Sibbit, Third street, near Nun street, is offered for sale, or to rent till October. The house is small, but very pleasantly situated, good sized lot and a well in the yard.

One small two story House, with five rooms and convenient lot, a little North of Market street, beyond the Eastern boundary of town, to sell.

Another story and jump house, adjoining the above, just put up, very convenient, but not plaistered—will be sold low, possibly may be rented.

Another small house, in Oregon, in good condition will be sold or rented.

Another large two story House a little East of the Methodist E. Church, nearly new—to sell.

ALSO—Several fine building lots, on Market street, continued, and a few a little to the North of the same. A rare chance is here offered, for those wishing to purchase, Apply to

P. W. FANNING, Agent.

Jan 19, 1849—[19-tf

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out Letters of Administration, upon all and singular the Goods and Chattels, rights and credits, that are of the Estate of Michael Haesloop, deceased, at December term 1848, of New Hanover County Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his intestate, to present the same within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

All persons indebted to said intestate, are requested to come forward and settle.

JOHN G. BAUMAN, Adm'r

Dec 15, 1848—[14-3m

SARSAPARILLA.

Townsend's, Sands, (in quart bottles,) Sands, (small,) Webster's, Graffenberg's, Carpenter's, and Sands Iodide of Sarsaparilla, always on hand.

W H LIPPITT,
D29] Druggist and Chemist.

NEW CROP MOLASSES!

250 hhds superior new crop Molasses, just received from Cardenas, per schr Nicanor, and for
F2] sale by G. W. DAVIS.

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, [illegible] on's basement.

EDW'D CANTW ELL
Wilmington, N. C., March 24, 1848.

***Prompt attention given to claims under various *Pension and Bounty Laws*, passed for encouragement of enlistments in the Regular Army or Volunteer Service of the United States.

March 10, 1848—26-tf

FOR LEASE OR RENT.

A small Store House 19 by 30 feet, just [illegible] ished off on the corner of Surry and Chestnut streets; a good stand for a Grocery. Apply to
Jan 12 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store formerly occupied by Holmes and Hawes, where he offers for sale the one half of the divided stock of Holmes and Hawes, at greatly reduced prices. Among which may be found a good assortment of domestic and fancy Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, and Cutlery.

For the purpose of changing his business, he will sell his entire stock of Fancy Goods, at New York cost, *for cash*. Among which may be found a great variety of black and colored, figured and plain Silks, silk, mareno, and cashmere Shawls, [illegible] silk handkerchiefs and cravats, and a large stock of thread Laces, muslin and cambrick Edgings, Insertings, Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons, kid and silk Gloves, bordered and embroidered linen cambrick Handkerchiefs, French and Scotch embroidered Lace, and muslin Capes and Colors, of the latest and most fashionable style; white and brown silk Hose, Cashmeres, Bombazines, Alpaccas, and DeLaines. Together with a large stock of French, English, German, and American Cloths, and Cassimeres; and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The entire stock of Fancy Goods will be sold at New York cost, for cash.

JOHN R. HAWES.

Dec. 1, 1848—12
Commercial Copy.

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, and solicits a share of the public patronage.

He will at all times endeavor to give the highest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber yard and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.

Office on Hall's wharf.

MILES COSTIN

Dec 15, 1848[—14-tf

MUSLIN, EDGINGS, AND *INSERTINGS* which I offer at from 6 to 10 cents per yard. A large assortment, just received by the *Mary Pope*.

S. HOFFMAN.

Dec. 1, 1848—[12-tf

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &